The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

A Quiet Day at the National Capital.

Character of the European Dispatches Received by the Government.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE NOT PROBABLE.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

A Superior body of Rebels Routed by Gen. Lane.

Capture of All Their Tents and Supplies.

The Rebel Forces Not Besieged at Lexington.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Bad Condition of the Rebels Across the River.

Narrow Escape of John C. Breckinridge.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 26.

There was a large foreign mail received by the last steamer. The dispatches, though voluminous, are not very important. The representatives of the Government abroad are almost unanimous in the opinion that the settlement of our domestic troubles will not be embarrassed by the interference of any of the European Governments, unless we meet with some decided and apparently overwhelming disaster. So long as the United States retains possession of the Capitol, there will be no recognition of the Southern rebels.

LORD LYONS AND THE PASSPORTS.

The umbrage which Lord LYONS appears to have taken because our Government did not officially notify him of the order requiring travelers to present duly authenticated passports on entering or leaving this country, is without any just cause. He had no right to expect such notice, as he knew very well it was not the practice of Mr. Secretary SEWARD to communicate to the representatives of foreign Governments the principles we may think proper to adopt for the purposes of regulating our intercourse with the citizens of other countries. Lord LYONS knows very well that he received no notice of the blockade of the rebel ports, except as he read it, like others, in the President's proclamation. Therefore, his evident miff at not being notified of the passport regulation is not warranted.

FAST DAY IN WASHINGTON.

There has been a general observance of the day, in accordance with the wish expressed in the President's proclamation. All the public buildings were closed, and but very few of the stores were opened. The President, all the members of the Cabinet, and Gen. SCOTT, attended divine service, as did also Gen. MCCLELLAN.

NO MORE PICKET-FIRING.

All along our lines, for a day or two past, there appears to have been a better observance than heretofore of the general order prohibiting pickets from blazing away at each other. We have not even the rumor of a fight to-day. The reconnoissance of yesterday towards Lewinsville appears to have made the rebels docile—at least they have kept well out of sight since they vanished over the hills to avoid the grape from GRIFFIN'S howitzers.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE and his nephews were at a dinner given yesterday evening by the Spanish Minister. The Prince leaves for New-York to-morrow.

COMMISSION TO A MEXICAN OFFICER.

The President has issued a commission as Captain in the Navy to Admiral ZERMAN, late of the Mexican Navy. Capt. ZERMAN is detailed for service with Gen. FREMONT'S column, and will probably have an important position in the flotilla preparing for a voyage down the Mississippi. He was formerly in the Turkish Navy, where he saw much service, and acquired considerable reputation as an officer.

A COMPANY FROM HONOLULU.

The last mail from the Pacific brings an official tender to the Government of the services of a company of Infantry, already organized at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

"DOESTICKS" A CHAPLAIN.

MORTIMER THOMSON ("Doesticks") is temporarily acting as Chaplain of the New-York Twenty-sixth Volunteers, Col. CHRISTIAN. Four Sundays since he was unexpectedly called upon to act in that capacity in reading the service to Gen. SLOCUM'S Brigade, and he has continued to perform the duty since, and will until the regiment is provided for.

SEAMEN FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The steamer *Delaware* arrived this morning from Philadelphia, with three hundred seamen, who are now quartered at the Navy-yard. While the *Delaware* was ascending the Potomac, when near Lower Cedar Point, the propeller *Planet* stood across her bows in order to speak her. The two came in collision, and the *Planet* sunk almost immediately in deep water. The crew barely escaped with their clothes. The *Delaware* was slightly injured in her fore foot. The *Planet* had been fired upon in the morning from a new battery at Occoquan, and her object in desiring to speak the *Delaware* was in reference to it.

THE DELAWARE FIRED UPON.

While passing Freestone Point, below Occoquan, the new battery opened upon the *Delaware*, and seven shots were fired upon her, from rifled cannon. They had an excellent range, but either fell short or went over her. The battery seemed to have two guns, and the steamer was two and a half miles distant when fired at. The *Delaware* left for Philadelphia this afternoon.

ANOTHER STEAMER FIRED UPON.

The gun-boat *Reliance*, Lieut. WYGANT, arrived this morning from the flotilla. She reports that the steamer *Valley City* was fired upon from the new battery at Freestone Point, one of the shot striking her but doing no damage.

THE BATTERY SHELLED.

In the meantime, upon the information of some contrabands that batteries had been erected there, the *Jacob Bell* and *Seminole* steamed to near the Point, and commenced shelling it to discover the location. The firing was returned, one shot striking the *Bell*. Yesterday afternoon the rebels had hoisted a flag over the battery, and when the *Reliance* left it was reported in the flotilla that the battery would be engaged to-day. The *Reliance* brought up five contrabands, including one woman; also, a rebel deserter named SHERBURNE, a Lieutenant in an Arkansas regiment stationed at Evansport on the Potomac, who floated across the river by means of a raft, and then succeeded in reaching one of our flotilla. He states that from current report he judges that there are from 8,000 to 10,000 rebel troops along the Potomac below Freestone Point, and extending to Matthias Point.

THE REBEL CAMP AT LEWINSVILLE.

REDMOND BURKE, who was arrested yesterday near Lewinsville, he having mistaken our pickets for rebels, is a resident of Harper's Ferry. He is an Irishman by birth, but states that he had contracts for several years with Col. CRAIG, of the Ordnance Department, to furnish cut stone to the Government. He has two sons in the rebel Army, and who fought at Bull Run. He states that Col. STEWART, of the Virginia Cavalry, is now an acting Brigadier-General in the rebel service.

THE FEMALE REBELS.

This afternoon Mrs. PHILLIPS, her daughters and sister, left for Baltimore, *en route* for Fortress Monroe.

MILITARY COMMISSION.

A Military Commission, presided over by Lieut.-Col. SKILLAN, of the Fourteenth New-York, is now sitting at Fort Corcoran to try minor charges preferred by citizens against soldiers, and also small offences committed by citizens.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Private LANAHAN, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, of Gen. BANKS' command, who was under sentence of death for murdering the Major of the regiment, committed suicide last night, by cutting his throat.

CAUGHT AT IT.

Two days since a rebel soldier crossed the river in a canoe to Gen. STONE'S command, with a flag of truce. He was observed to be experimenting with a piece of twine over the side of the canoe, and it was subsequently shown that he was taking soundings for a ford. He was retained in custody.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

CHRISTIAN MOORHEAD, of Harrisburgh, was accidentally killed at Tennellytown, yesterday, by CASPER ROSENSTEIN. They both belonged to the Pennsylvania Reserve, No. 12.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Saturday, Sept. 21.

Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General, attached to Gen. BANKS' Division, has accepted the command of a regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry, six companies of which have already been raised and equipped. It is expected that he will leave herein about ten days.

Capt. WILLIAMS recently declined the tender of a Colonelcy of a New-York Infantry regiment now in service, and the Massachusetts Cavalry may congratulate themselves in having secured the services of so energetic and well-skilled a commander.

The health of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of New-York, Col. LADUE, is generally good, with the exception of a few cases of the intermittent fever and ague. This regiment has been performing arduous river guard duty nine miles in extent for nine weeks, and the men desire a change of position, which would seem to be an act of justice. The regiment is in Gen. Stone's brigade. It is a noticeable fact that the officers and men of this regiment, on the last payment sent home to their families and friends the sum of $17,000.

The latest advices from the Upper Potomac state that Capt. CARNES, formerly of the rebel Army, was at Dam No. 4, with a company of loyal Virginians, performing picket duty.

At Williamsport and Hagerstown our forces have been considerably strengthened. On the Virginia side of the river, from Harper's Ferry to Dam No. 5, there were about 400 rebels, of HENDERSON'S, RHINEHARDT'S and TURNER ASHBY'S corps. It is said that Capt. HENDERSON was recently killed in Jefferson County by one of his privates, named MILLER. There are about 500 foot soldiers in and around Martinsburgh, but they were generally employed taking up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Opequan Bridge to Duffield's Station, a distance of twelve miles, and six miles above Harper's Ferry. The rebels have succeeded in carrying off three of the new locomotives, and were engaged in taking to pieces four others. The locomotives, as well as the iron rails, have been dropped at Stevenson's Station, the nearest point on the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad.

Nothing has been done towards laying the track from Winchester to Strausburgh, on the Manassas road. The reason given is that they have no crossties.

At Charleston, there were but two companies of rebel militia, who are being used as laborers.

At Winchester, there are from 3,000 to 4,000 rebel militia, who are half clothed, half shod, and half starved. They, also, are being used as laborers. Their condition is deplorable in the extreme, and they perform the duties required of them with the greatest reluctance.

Gen. JOHNSTON was at LEE'S, Fauquier Sulphur Springs, where he had been staying several days, for the benefit of his health. Of this fact there can be no doubt.

The general impression among the people in Winchester and Charleston was, that the time for crossing into Maryland had passed, and that no attempt to do so would now be made. The object of moving up from Manassas so large a rebel force, was to cross over and take possession of Frederick, and other points, should the Maryland Legislature pass the ordinance of secession.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Sept. 22.

Advices from Col. GEARY'S command, at the Point of Rocks, bring information that the conflict there of the 15th inst. resulted in a rebel loss of 18 killed. One shell alone from our battery killed 8 Secessionists. Not a day or night passes but the rebels make their appearance at some point on the Secesh side of the river, opposite Col. GEARY'S line of guard, keeping his force in a constant state of bodily exercise. He only uses his artillery when he knows it will be effective.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The private LANAHAN, who was mentioned in a previous dispatch as the murderer of Major LEWIS, of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvany was tried yesterday, and found guilty of murder. He will be hung as soon as his sentence is confirmed by the authorities at Washington.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

A VICTORY GAINED BY GEN. LANE.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Sept. 26.

Gen. LANE'S command surprised a superior force of rebels at Papinsville, Mo., on the 21st, and after a severe fight, routed them, losing 17 killed and a large number wounded. The rebels lost 40 killed, 100 prisoners, and all their tents, wagons and supplies. Gen. LANE is reported to be moving on Osceola.

The gang of rebels which recently sacked the town of Humboldt has been defeated by a force from Fort Scott, and their leader, MATTHEWS, killed. On his person was found an order from BEN MCCULLOCH for the enrollment of the Quappaw Indians.

Scouts at Fort Scott report BEN MCCULLOCH with 15,000 men, to have been within 30 miles of Fort Scott on the night of the 21st inst.

Gen. LANE has issued a proclamation to the people of Western Missouri, in which, after saying for what purpose he is there, and urging those in arms against the Government to disperse and come to him for protection, he uses the following language:

Should you, however, disregard my advice, the stern visitations of war will be meted out to all rebels and their allies. I shall then be convinced your arming for protection is a sham, and, rest assured, traitors, when caught, shall receive the traitor's doom. The cup has been exhausted—treason will hereafter be treated as treason. The massacre of innocent women and children, by black-hearted traitors lately burning bridges on the St. Joseph Railroad, satisfies us that a traitor will perpetuate a crime which devils would shudder to commit. They shall be blotted from existence and sent to that hell which yawns for their reception. The two roads are open to you, people of Western Missouri, chose you between them. The one leads you to peace and plenty, the other to destruction.

The steamer *Major* this morning took to Kansas City six companies of Kansas militia and five companies of JENNISON'S regiment.

Col. COOK'S command of Regulars from Utah passed Fort Kearney on the 20th inst.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The train that went west from here last night with the Illinois Thirty-fifth, and Brig.-Gen. DAVIS and Staff aboard, stopped at Otterville to-day, passing over Sanine Bridge. The road is now in running order through to Sedalia. The next train with troops will probably go through to that point. There are now along the road at and west of Syracuse, the Indiana Thirty-fifth, Missouri Second, and Nebraska First, the large portion of Col. EAD'S Missouri Regiment, and 350 men of Col. BISSELL'S Pioneer Regiment. At and near Booneville there are the Iowa Fifth, Indiana Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth, Capt. DAVIDSON'S Battery, and Major EPPSTEIN'S Home Guards.

Matters are represented as quiet in the neighborhood of these forces. West of them the rebels are rising, and Gen. PRICE'S forces in a few days will doubtless be augmented to 30,000 or 40,000.

Nothing has been received from Lexington to-day. The rebels say that their loss there was trifling.

Major HUNTER arrived here to-day.

Gen. SIEGEL will arrive to-night.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Sept. 26.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

Col. DAGGETT, of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment, has arrived from Otterville, where he heard yesterday that CLAIB. JACKSON was advancing on Booneville with 10,000 men, and PRICE was marching towards Georgetown with about 20,000 men, the Army at Lexington having been divided for that purpose.

Gen. DAVIS is in command of our forces at Georgetown, where a large number of troops can be concentrated in a short time.

The rebels were reported moving forward to burn the Lemine Bridge again, but it was well defended.

Scouting parties were reported to be near Booneville last night.

Gen. SIEGEL went West from here to-day.

Ex-Gov. KING and Judge RYLAND have been released by the rebels.

Nothing reliable has been obtained as to the whereabouts of BEN. MCCULLOCH.

Two of the crew of the steamer *Clara Bella* have arrived from Booneville. They report that Col. Mulligan took possession of the *Clara Bella*, and about one-third of her cargo, on the 12th, and then ordered her to drop down opposite his intrenchments. She was afterwards captured by the rebels, and the remainder of her cargo seized. She was laden with merchandise for Santa Fé.

No considerable number of Gen. Price's troops had left Lexington on Tuesday.

No batteries were seen on the river banks between Lexington and Booneville.

Gen. STURGIS, with 1,100 men, reached a point six miles from Lexington on the 19th, but learning that some 5,000 of PRICE'S rebels were stationed in the woods skirting the river, waiting his approach, he marched to Liberty and thence to Kansas City.

Reports, which are regarded reliable, say that Col. MONTGOMERY, of Gen. LANE'S command, attacked Osceola, in St. Clair County, on Friday last, and burned the town by shelling it, and repulsed a large force of rebels.

There are said to be about 4,000 rebels in St. Clair County, committing all kinds of depredations upon Union men.

TOBERT & Co.'s store, at Linn Creek, has been robbed again, and $7,000 worth of property carried off.

MORE OF THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Lieut. HARRIS, of Col. MARSHALL'S Illinois Cavalry, who was in the battle at Lexington, arrived here to-day. He states that he disguised himself in a uniform of the enemy, after the surrender, and passed through their lines, escaping without taking obligation.

He reports that a large amount of gold, 7 cannon, 4,500 rifles and muskets, the equipments of Col. MARSHALL'S and MULLIGAN'S regiments, a number of wagons, and a considerable quantity of provisions fell into the hands of the rebels.

There were but 2,200 engaged on our side, the balance of the men being sick or absent, while the force of the enemy is stated at 30,000 engaged, and 10,000 out on marauding expeditions.

The surrender was made against the strongest protest of Col. MULLIGAN, who proposed to attack the enemy with the bayonet, and die in arms. The men were willing to follow him, but were so exhausted that they could have made but feeble resistance.

On Wednesday, the 19th, Gen. PRICE, having been reinforced by Generals GREEN and HARRIS, commenced a most determined siege. The fight lasted from 9 o'clock Wednesday morning till 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, during which time the fighting was so incessant that our men had neither time to eat or sleep, and water was very scarce.

The enemy erected breastworks of hemp bales, and fired upon the Federal garrison from the tree tops, hill sides, and roofs of houses. Several charges were made by the rebels, each of which was repulsed with considerable loss.

In the struggle, on Wednesday, for the possession of the ferry boats, two of our cannon were captured, but were retaken, after a severe struggle.

FALSE REPORT FROM LEXINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The report from Quincy to the Chicago *Tribune*, that Gen. SIEGEL had attacked Gen. PRICE, at Lexington, is utterly false. Gen. SIEGEL has been here several weeks, and Gen. HUNTER reached Jefferson City, to-day, from Rolla.

GEN. PRENTISS AT ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Gen. PRENTISS arrived here on Monday evening, and assumed command yesterday.

The *Journal* states that no man in the whole Western army could have been sent here more acceptable to the people of north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that under his command the Union troops, whether National or State, are willing to do battle.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis papers, of the 24th, notice great activity among the military in that city and vicinity. The *Democrat* says:

"The extraordinary activity for the past three or four days on the river and the railroads, the presence of Gen. LANE on the west side of Lexington, with an accumulated force of more than 4,000 men, the presence of Gen. SIEGEL on the north with about the same number, the boat loads of troops steaming up the Missouri River, and the heavy columns moving rapidly to the west from Jefferson City, all look to the grand movement for the complete entrapping of the rebel Army under Gen. PRICE, to the accomplishment of which, we are disposed to believe, the capture of Col. MULLIGAN, was but one of the predetermined necessities."

The Chicago *Journal*, of the 25th, notices the departure for St. Louis of four full regiments within eight days. Some four more will be sent forward.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following special dispatch, dated Jefferson City, Sept. 23:

A dispatch was received here this evening from Gen. FREMONT, which seems fully to confirm the news of the surrender of Lexington to the rebels. The dispatch is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.

GEN. THOMAS L. PRICE: Lexington was surrendered on Friday for want of water. On surrendering, 2,000 men of MULLIGAN'S command were sent over the river by the rebels, having been released on parole. They are *en route* for Quincy, Illinois. No commissioned officers were released. (Signed) J. C. FREMONT.

The news to-day from Tuscumbia is to the effect that Col. MCCLURG, of the Federal forces, was attacked on last Friday, by the rebels under PARSONS and JOHNSON, but our boys repulsed them with but slight loss on our side.

Gen. TOM PRICE has sent 450 men to reinforce Col. MCCLURG. Our forces sent up the last week, now *en route* for Lexington, are reported to be at Boonville, and will move forward on Lexington to-morrow.

Gen. DAVIS leaves here, to-morrow, to take command and lead them on.

The Twenty-fifth Indiana left here this morning by railroad for Lexington.

The first Nebraska arrived this evening, and have also gone up.

All quiet at Osage.

We have no positive reports as to MCCULLOCH'S forces or their whereabouts.

The utmost activity pervades here in the movement of troops.

Major TANNER, of the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment, who was recently shot near Glasgow, is very low, and may die at any moment.

CLAIB. JACKSON is at Lexington with the rebel forces.

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MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI.

We publish below the article of the St. Louis *Daily Evening News* on the "Fall of Lexington," for the publication of which its proprietor, Mr. CHARLES G. RAMSEY, and editor, Mr. D. M. GRISSON, were arrested and the paper suppressed. It seems that military authorities are willing enough to be praised, but cannot endure to be criticised by the newspapers. The *Evening News* is, and has always been, a staunch Union paper, and its statements in regard to the loss of Lexington are moderate compared with the utterances of the Press generally on that shameful affair:

THE FALL OF LEXINGTON.

Lexington is fallen. We write it with sorrow, for it is a heavy reverse to our arms in Missouri—the twin disaster to the reverse at Springfield, and, like that reverse, easily avoidable, had prompt steps been taken to succor it. The gallant garrison, under their heroic Irish commander, after resisting with unflinching courage for six days, and repulsing the assaults of the quadruple besieging force, beleaguered on every side, penned up within the narrow limits of earthwork defences, wearied to exhaustion with incessant watching and fighting, was compelled, at last, to yield to that foe more terrible to the brave soldier than bullet or bayonet—thirst—and surrender his courageous band as prisoners of war. He might, and no doubt would, have resisted longer, had not his supplies of water been cut off; but the intrenchments at Lexington were not supplied with wells and other conveniences of a stone fort, because they were not constructed with the design of resisting a week's seige. Hence, when the garrison was cut off from its supplies of water from the river and the wells in the vicinity, there was no alternative for the famished men but a surrender. They are now in the hands of the enemy, who, by this triumph, secures possession of about 4,000 stand of arms, 700 cavalry horses, with their equipments, a considerable quantity of ammunition, several pieces of artillery, and the most important city of Western Missouri.

Col. MULLIGAN perhaps never dreamed of the possibility of not being reinforced. It never entered into his thoughts that with 40,000 friendly National troops within a few days' march of him, he *could* be neglected and left to the mercy of a besieging force for a whole week, and finally compelled to surrender for the want of the succor which *could* have been sent, and which, no doubt, he confidently presumed *would* be sent. It was with the confident conviction of being promptly supported that, when asked to surrender by PRICE on Sunday, the 15th, he answered with a ringing defiance, and instantly prepared for a desperate combat. He thought that if he should hold out for three days—and he resolved that he would—he would be reinforced from the river, or the enemy attacked in the rear and forced to raise the siege.

But the heroic officer calculated too largely on the coöperation of the authorities at St. Louis. PRICE arrived at Warrensburgh, thirty-five miles from Lexington, two weeks ago, yesterday. Everybody knew that he was marching on Lexington, and that he would make a desperate attempt to take it.

But we cannot think that PRICE himself ever imagined he would be allowed leisurely to march to Lexington, surround the garrison, and beleaguer it for a whole week, without being disturbed in his amateur-like operations by any of the thirty or forty thousand National troops that were within a few days' march of him.

He, perhaps, never conjectured that he could, with a ragged, ill-armed, unpaid, half demoralized army, without a baggage train, and with a poor supply of war material, march all the way from Springfield over a rugged road, and attack and capture a Federal garrison, supported, or that *ought* to have been supported, by a department that has hundreds and thousands of tons of shot, shell, powder, cannon artillery muskets and rifles, and that has command of all the rivers, all the railroads, and all the steamboats in the State, for the speedy transportation of men and material to any point of danger.

But so it is, and PRICE and JACKSON and PARSONS, in their exultations over their unlooked-for victory, must feel even more surprise than we do, at being allowed to achieve it without interruption.

FORT LEAVENWORTH REINFORCED.

The St. Louis *Republican* learns from a gentleman direct from Leavenworth, that Fort Leavenworth was reinforced last week by the arrival of 1,800 regulars from Utah, under command of Col. ST. GEORGE COOK.

UNITED STATES COURT PROCEEDINGS IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The Grand Jury came into the United States Court, this afternoon, and made a lengthy presentment: That complaints have been made before this Grand Inquest concerning certain newspapers published in this State, and copies of the following papers issued during the last few months have been submitted and carefully examined, namely: the Newark *Evening Journal*, the Warren *Journal*, the Hunterdon *Democrat*, the New-Brunswick *Times*, and Plainfield *Gazette*. That during the most tierical period, while the Capital of the Nation has been beseiged by armed insurgents; while eleven States, in active rebellion, have been striving by invasion and treachery to plunge other States, still remaining loyal, into open opposition to the National Government, these newspapers have been, up to within a very recent period, persistently denouncing and libeling those to whom this great duty of National defence is necessarily intrusted, in thwarting their efforts for self-preservation and fomenting rebellion by discouraging and opposing the only means by which it can be put down. While they cherish a due regard for freedom of speech, they feel it their duty to repudiate and denounce the conduct of those journals; and that while the Press may freely criticise public men and measures in the peaceful contests of party, yet in a war for the life of a nation, the Press, as well as individuals, should uphold the existing Government, or be treated as its enemies. They consider their duty fully discharged in reference to these newspapers by this presentment, leaving them to the wholesome action of public opinion.

They recommend all loyal citizens, all public officers, all municipal corporations, vigorously to withhold all patronage from such newspapers as do not hereafter give their unqualified support to the National Government.

The jurors were then discharged for the term.

DRS. KREMER and NIGHTINGALE were simply held as witnesses to give evidence about the "Legion of Liberty." They and others were discharged to-day.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE—KENTUCKY'S NEIGHBORS TO HER RESCUE—TRUE KENTUCKIANS HEARTILY RESPONDING TO ROBERT ANDERSON' APPEAL.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

The city is full of excitement. Battalions of Indiana and Ohio troops are passing through here daily and nightly. Illinois, too, is coming to our help. Many of he sold iers from the other side of the Ohio are of Kentucky birth or descent. Our Free-State neighbors are now fighting for and with us Kentuckians, whose fathers fought for and with their fathers, in the war of 1812. Even boys of 14 and 16, and old men of 60 and 70, as well as stalwart young and middle-aged men, are flocking to Kentucky from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. They love Kentucky and Kentucky loves them. They will help to sustain us and to carry us triumphantly through the dark hours now upon us. They are received hospitably and enthusiastically. The Government is sending us scores of rifled cannon, thousands of Enfield rifles, and hundreds of thousands of cartridges. Louisville will soon be fortified as she should be, and so will Frankfort, Lexington, and other important places. Eight hundred and fifty more of our citizens (among them Judge BULLOCK, as a private) have to-day enrolled in the City Guard under Gen. HAMILTON POPE, an earnest and energetic Unionist. They are determined to face the danger, if it comes, and to die rather than yield to BUCKNER and his K. G. C.'s The K. G. C.'s are organizing into guerrilla parties for arson, plunder and murder. The invader's presence in our State is incompatible with our presence. They must leave the State or die, or we must leave the State or die. Cols. JERE BOYLE, JESSE BAYLES, and GEO. W. ANDERSON are raising regiments for the service of the United States Government. Capt. T. W. GIBSON has charge of the artillery at the mouth of the Salt River, and along the railroad this side of the seat of war. He will render very valuable service to Gen. ANDERSON.

The evening papers are full of proclamations. Gen. ANDERSON'S is admirable,—so unpretending and unassuming, yet so patriotic, soldierly, pointed and appropriate. Every one speaks of it as just the thing. We feel the full force of his appeal: "*Let us trust in God, and do our duty, as did our fathers.*" We rejoice to feel assured that Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN cordially unites with Gen. ANDERSON to enlist the State Guard and militia in the National service at points like Louisville, Frankfort, Camp Dick Robinson and Gen. SHERMAN'S Camp. SHERMAN'S command by the end of next week will exceed fifteen thousand, perhaps twenty thousand. We rejoice also that Gov. MAGOFFIN, after the Legislature passed over his head the resolutions calling upon Generals ANDERSON and CRITTENDEN to muster the people for the expulsion of the Confederates, at least acquiesces so far as to issue his proclamation enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions. Good for him, so far as he goes. He repeatedly bows to the popular will of the State. Let him be closely watched, but let credit be awarded him whenever he may deserve it. Anyhow he may give us the slip. They said that his Secretary of State, T. B. MONROE, and some of the "strict neutrality legislators" have run off to Gen. BUCKNER at Bowling Green, or to Gen. POLK at Columbus. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is reported under arrest. BUCKNER'S "strict neutrality" manifesto is roundly condemned. It will signally fail to have the effect intended.

BRECKINRIDGE ESCAPED AGAIN.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 26.

Yesterday afternoon Lieut.-Col. LETCHER, with a detachment of Col. WOODWARD'S Regiment, captured JAS. B. CLAY, with sixteen of his men, while on the way to join ZOLLICOFFER. They were taken to Camp Dick Robinson.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was with their party in the city, but escaped.

SENATOR WILSON'S REGIMENT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION IN BOSTON, ON THE ROUTE, AND AT NEW-YORK—PRESENTATION OF A BANNER BY HON. JAMES T. BRADY.

The Massachusetts Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry, which has been raised by Senator WILSON in Boston and vicinity within the past month, and now numbering 1,046 men, has received orders to march to the seat of war.

Capt. FOLLET'S Battery of Light Artillery, (6 pieces and 160 men,) and Capt. WENTWORTH'S Company of Sharpshooters, both of which are composed of picked men, have also received orders to march with the above regiment.

All the above have been encamped for a short time at Readville, Mass., and number in the aggregate about 1,400 men. They break camp on Monday, reaching Boston in the afternoon, where they will be received by Gov. ANDREW and Staff, and other State authorities, joined by Mayor WIGHTMAN and the city authorities of Boston, together with a large military escort. They will quarter on Monday night in the dépôt of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, Boston, and will leave for New-York at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in an immense train on the Worcester Railroad.

President TWITCHELL and Superintendent PHILLIPS of the Worcester Railroad, have made ample arrangements to ensure the comfort and safe transmission of such a large body of men, and valuable life and property. The engines and tenders have been painted in National colors, and will be decorated with flags, mottoes, &c., and a fine steam calliope will wake the echoes of the patriotic hills and valleys of old Massachusetts with the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Red, White and Blue," "Glory Hallelujah," &c., &c., as it bears this army of freemen to its destination. Many attentions will be shown the troops at the various stopping places in Massachusetts by the daughters of the Old Bay State, and their transit will partake of the nature of a grand ovation.

The reception of these troops in New-York will be but a continuation of the ovation. We learn from FRANK E. HOWE, the Assistant Quartermaster-General of Massachusetts, who has just returned from Boston, and who goes back to start with the troops, that the following arrangements have been made by him for their reception, &c.

The troops will reach Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and will be quartered in a large building of the Harlem Railroad Company, obtained for this purpose through the exertions of Superintendent HOYT, of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad and the courtesy of the Harlem Railroad Company. Warm rations will be served the troops,—including "hot coffee" deemed so essential by Gen. MCCLELLAN,—by Assistant Quartermaster Gen. TOMPKINS.

Messrs. HITCHCOCK, DARLING & Co., proprietors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, have extended an invitation to the officers to accept the hospitalities of their house, where many of them will quarter.

At 8 A. M. on Wednesday, a grand breakfast will be given to the officers, by the Sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York, at which many distinguished gentlemen will be present. It was expected that Gov. ANDREW would be present, but urgent business at Washington will prevent—his staff and council will be present, however, and invitations have been extended to Gov. MORGAN and staff, Wm. M. EVARTS, Collector BARNEY, Wm. C. BRYANT, Geo. BANCROFT, Wm. Curtis NOYES, D. D. FIELD, CYRUS W. FIELD, Geo. C. WARD, Col. LEFFERTS, Col. MEAGHER, Mr. O'GORMAN, Jas. T. BRADY, and other distinguished citizens, together with the Sons of Massachusetts.

While the officers and invited guests are partaking of breakfast, the troops will have a bountiful meal served to them. At 11 o'clock the line will be formed, Col. WILSON will take command at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the column will halt, and receive a banner from the hands of Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, accompanied by a speech, Col. WILSON responding in behalf of himself and command.

The column, under escort of the Sons of Massachusetts, and numerous New York friends, will then take up the line of march (with Army wagons, ambulances and equipage in the rear) down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street to Union-square, around Washington Monument, down Broadway, halting at City Hall Park, where hot coffee will be served the troops, from thence to Pier No. 1, North River, where they will embark on the Camden and Amboy boats for Philadelphia, thus having two hours refreshing sail.

The personnel of these troops is said to be unrivaled, and the regiment, battery and corps of Sharpshooters are composed of the bone, sinew and intelligence of Massachusetts.

To avoid the confusion which has attended former occasions of like nature, it has been decided by the Committee of the Sons of Massachusetts to issue tickets of admission, which can be procured of the Massachusetts Agent, FRANK E. HOWE, No. 229 Broadway. Early application must be made to procure them, and will facilitate operations very much.

The hours stated above for the movement of the troops will be rigidly adhered to by Col. WILSON and Quartermaster HOWE.

OBSERVANCE OF THE NATIONAL FAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 26.

To-day has been observed with becoming solemnity. The Churches were largely attended. The city resembled New-York on a Sabbath, with the railway cars running, and a few places of business open.

In the afternoon, large numbers of persons visited the military camps in the suburbs.

In all the Episcopal Churches, a collection was taken up for the building of a Church at Lancaster, as a monument to the late Bishop BOWMAN.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 26.

The National Fast was observed to-day by a total suspension of business, the city wearing a Sabbath day aspect. The condition of the country and a hopeful view of the result of the present troubles, formed the leading topic of the clergy, who generally preached to full congregations.

The weather throughout the day was delightful.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 26.

Business was entirely suspended in this city to-day, and services were held in nearly all the churches.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER AGAIN.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 26.

The bark *Mary E. Porter*, at Gloucester, from Demerara on the 4th inst., reports that the privateer *Sumter* was supplied with coal at Surinam by an English planter, named WRIGHT, and she sailed southward on the 1st inst.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. DICKINSON.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

On the 25th inst., Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and H. B. WRIGHT addressed a meeting at Waverley, Penn., in the afternoon, and at Scranton in the evening. The number present at Waverley was about 10,000, and at Scranton, although but thirty minutes' notice was given of the meeting, over a thousand. The speeches of both gentlemen were loudly applauded. The peace men received their special attention. Northern Pennsylvania is greatly indebted to Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON for his masterly efforts in behalf of the Union. No other man could have produced such an effect.

MORE PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

The United States transport *George Peabody*, Capt. TRAVIS, from Fortress Monroe, arrived last evening, with fourteen State prisoners, and landed them at Fort Lafayette.

A VOICE FROM THE RANKS.

It is pretty well known throughout the country that a regiment composed of representatives of that nation so famous for bulls, preëminently distinguished itself at Bull Run. The announcement that one of its members, Mr. MAXWELL O'SULLIVAN, would deliver a lecture describing the march of the Sixty-ninth to Washington, and its subsequent action before Manassas, naturally drew a large crowd to Irving Hall last evening.

There is a very natural curiosity to see a man who has been in battle, particularly when the roar of cannon still echoes in our ears, and the smoke has not yet lifted itself from our vision. The memory of Bull Run is yet fresh in all minds, and men, and women, and children desired to look upon the man who had thrust his unhelmeted head into the face of masked batteries and fairly bearded live Secessionists in their den.

The appearance of the Fort Sumter Band on the platform was greeted with loud cheers, and when the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Garryowen" went up, that slight tendency to demonstrative enthusiasm, which has always been visible in the Irish character, vented itself in such shouts as must have brought to the minds of the heroic band vivid recollections of the noise attendant on the bombardment of their quondam home, Fort Sumter. On being introduced to the audience, Mr. O'SULLIVAN disclaimed any intention of indulging in poetical or rhetorical flights, as he simply proposed to state, in a simple manner, the simple facts which passed under his own observation.

In a vivid manner he described the march of his regiment through the streets of this City, their embarkation on the transport, and the discomforts to which they were there subjected. Eleven hundred men, according to his statement, were crowded into a space originally intended to accommodate less than half that number. They suffered, moreover, from bad food and worse whisky. The landing at Annapolis was pictured, and the march thence to Washington.

Those historical uniforms, whereof the component element was "shoddy," and the bindings and facings red flannel, were held up in a most vivid light. It is fair to suppose that, when the members of the Sixty-ninth "pray for all men," they will take special care to exclude Army contractors. Of the great battle itself, wherein the Irish Regiment did their devoirs so gallantly, the lecturer spoke but briefly, frankly confessing that the limited vision of his one pair of eyes could take in little more of the field of battle than that in which his own regiment was engaged. Any amount of "Ah's" and "Oh's" greeted Mr. O'SULLIVAN at every pause, and throughout his discourse he was cheered with the most enthusiastic applause.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; Isaac O. Barnes, of Boston; Homer Ramsdell and lady, of Newburgh; Capt. R. T. Loper, of Philadelphia; H. Crocker, of Utica; E. T. Hubbell, of Bath, N. Y.; and Col. C. F. Wells, of Athens, Pa., are at the Astor House.

R. Valentine, of Boston; Odell Clore, of Croton Falls; Edwin Bartlett and lady, of New-York; E. B. Greenleaf and lady, of New-York; G. S. Norris, of Baltimore; G. C. Spencer and lady, of Baltimore; D. Justin and family, of New-Haven; J. W. Marshall, of Carlisle, Pa., and H. D. B

THE BREAD QUESTION.

The Products of Ohio and the Wants of Europe—Dependence of England on Foreign Grain—Decline of European Production—Products and Consumption of Ohio in Relation to the Demand.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BERCHES, September, 1861.

Your New-York bankers and merchants are shrewd people, but I never gave them credit for so much sagacity as when they took the Government Loan. It was not merely patriotism, it was a high stroke of policy. It has saved the Government, and what they will regard as equally important, saved them from a great financial disaster. The blockade is the most effective part of the war, and the great Loan will prove the greatest victory. But, on what is the value and security of that loan based? Obviously on the sufficiency of wealth in the country ultimately to absorb the loan, and that, in the meantime, it shall gradually *pass through the ordinary channels of commerce*. I shall not now discuss the problem of wealth in this country, which has not heretofore been fairly considered by either bankers or statesmen. I may here say, by the way, that, curiously enough, the States of Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa, are the only ones, as far as I know, which have provided for a Bureau of Statistics, by which the entire income and wealth of the States, and the whole moral and social economy is exhibited to the legislator, so that he can see and estimate every element of society. This by the way. Let me turn to the second part of the financial problem—that the *public credits* (securities) shall first pass *through the ordinary commercial channels*. This is necessary to avoid a sudden demand, or a sudden shock on the banks, and therefore on commerce. If our commercial results were to be exactly the same the current year that they were in the year ending the 30th of June, the thing would be beyond a contingency. We should accumulate gold, and money would be abundant for all commercial purposes. But some great changes have taken place, and let us look them in the face. In the first place, we shall not export cotton to pay for goods, unless there be a sudden termination of the war—which it is unreasonable to look for. So, on the other hand, we shall not import so many goods to be paid for. I think it quite likely these will nearly balance one another. The result will be that the totality of commerce will be reduced to two-thirds that of the former year. Again, the cessation of commerce with the South diminishes the demand for money, especially in the West. A vast amount of money was absorbed in Southern commerce, which is no longer required. Again, the alarm and contingencies of war diminish the demand for money to be invested in private enterprises. I conclude, then, that though commerce will be reduced, the demand for capital in all ordinary channels will be far less. The question then comes up, How shall we maintain the balance of trade with Europe? I have said that the diminution of cotton export, and merchandise import, will be about equal. There remains, then, only one important question: Shall we again export the same enormous amount of breadstuffs? It is of this I would speak. I do not think even your most intelligent men fully understand this question. The facts are these: England and France (and, occasionally even Spain) have come to be *dependent on foreign food*. I do not mean that they are so in years of scarcity, but they are so as a *permanent condition of things*. If England has a full crop of grain, she must import thirty millions of bushels. If the crop is scant, she must import double. France is not so bad off. But, in two years out of three she must import grain; and this year, the crops being bad, she must import a great deal. The English crops are better, but large imports must be made there. There will be abundant demand this year. But, the point I wish particularly to make is this—that if we average any three years of imported grain into England and France, you will find that the demand for foreign bread has been *constantly increasing*. In other words, the condition of scarcity for bread is a *permanent condition* in those countries. The *decline* of England in this particular commenced nearly eighty years ago, with the increase of cotton spindles, and has been continually increasing, till it has become a chronic disease, in which vitality can only be maintained by foreign importations. What effect this may have upon those countries, is not so important as its bearings upon us. The countries of Europe deficient in bread can only be supplied from the north centre of Europe or America; but they cannot be supplied from the North of Germany, because, in the first place, the average production per acre of Northern Europe is no greater than in the United States, if so much; and because, also, there are other countries all round the middle of Europe demanding their surplus. The experiment has been tried, and failed. The main supply of the deficient countries must come from the Northwest of the United States, whose surplus production is capable of being indefinitely extended. We have before us, then, the certainty of demand and the certainty of supply. Why, then, should not our shipments of breadstuffs be continued and increased? In fact, it must be so. Taking successive periods, the commercial tables of the United States show that we have *trebled* the exports of grain in ten years. The comparison between 1850 and 1860 stands very nearly as follows, viz.:

In 1850—Shipments of Grain.....17,000,000 bushels.
In 1860—Shipments of Grain.....60,000,000 bushels.

In this I comprehend all species of grain and flour. But this is not all. If you take the shipments of flour and grain from 1840 to the present time, in periods of five years each, you will find that the wants of Europe and the supplies from this country *have increased steadily for twenty years*. In other words, the wants of Europe for food from other countries has become permanent. Let me now turn your attention to the capacity of the central West for supplies, and for this purpose I will take my example from Ohio. I see by the TIMES that your New-York commercial reporters quote almost exclusively the reports of Chicago and Milwaukee. This is all well, as far as it goes; but it does not give you by any means a full view of the subject. To give you a realizing idea of the productive capacity of the Ohio Valley in regard to grain, I give you the crop of 1860, as reported to the Commissioner of Statistics, comprehending all grains of a farinaceous kind. The following is the result in round numbers:

	Bushels.
Indian Corn	90,000,000
Wheat	24,000,000
Oats	22,000,000
Barley, Rye, and Buckwheat	5,000,000
Add Potatoes	9,000,000
Aggregate	150,000,000

This is the largest crop ever raised in Ohio, and the largest, I suppose, ever raised in any State of the Union. The population of Ohio is 2,350,000. If the Northwest raised throughout in the same proportion to the people, the aggregate crop of the Northwest was *five hundred millions of bushels*. The grains *exported* are wheat and corn, the proportion of wheat being at present about four to one. The proportion of Ohio *surplus*, allowing five bushels of wheat to each individual, and a sufficiency forseed, would be:

Surplus in Wheat.....10,000,000 bushels
Surplus in Indian Corn.....20,000,000 bushels

Thus, Ohio alone produced *half* of the whole export of flour and grain to Europe, in quantity; though, in fact, the proportion of corn was much larger than the actual export. The whole production of the Northwest in *wheat and corn* was, in 1860, very nearly 350,000,000 bushels. Taking the ratio furnished by Ohio for the whole, and it gives 100,000,000 bushels *surplus*; of which we have sent 60,000,000 bushels to Europe; 20,000,000 to New-England and the East; and have 20,000,000 overplus. Since the production will be stimulated by price, if the dividend should enhance the price, it is very evident we can carry the export of grain up to *one hundred millions of bushels per annum*. I should add to this statement that the crops of 1861 are good and abundant. I should also add, that as the farmer can well afford to sell wheat at 60 cents per bushel ($3 a barrel for flour) the export will undoubtedly go on in spite of reduced prices, or rather the price will be reduced to meet the demand.

In the statement I have made above, you will see that I have disregarded all the *manufactured forms* into which grain is reduced previous to export—such as pork, lard, beef, cattle, &c. In estimating the exports of Ohio, these make an immense amount. In the report of the Commissioner of Statistics for 1860, a statement is made of the various exports of the State, from which it is evident that the *actual* export of grain, (including its manufactured forms,) must be forty millions of bushels per annum.

I have written this letter to show that Europe is in the *permanent condition* of requiring foreign food; and that the United States is the only country which can *permanently supply* it. In this statement I shall not be contradicted by any one who has looked into the elaborate statistics of France, England, and Germany, as compared with our own. The conclusion is that we shall continue to export immense amounts of grain; and with the immense supply of gold from California, the loss of the cotton export will be but little felt, and the country will continue to sustain its high financial credit and its commercial prosperity.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LETTERS ABOUT THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

ROUSSEAU'S MOVEMENTS—IMPORTANT ARRESTS—BUCKNER'S BASE TREACHERY—CHARACTER OF MOREHEAD—COURIER STOPPED AND ITS EDITORS BEING CAUGHT—LOUISVILLE IN DANGER—IMPORTANT STEPS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

Gen. ROUSSEAU is understood to have yesterday occupied Muldraugh's Hill. If so, he and Gen. SHERMAN will soon take Elizabethtown and arrest every leading marander there who has not run off to Tennessee. Hardin County is infested with secession highway robbers, bridge-burners and track-destroyers. They are in the minority even there, but have managed to cow and coerce the good people, the majority of that county. Ex-Gov. HELM, JOHN YOUNG BROWN, HENRY REED, DICK PHILLIPS, and others like them in Hardin, ought to be taken up and carried off. HELM and BROWN are very mischievous. They induce and inspirit others to do what they would not or dare not do themselves. REED figured in the Mexican war, and drew his pension the other day from the pension agent in Louisville, after taking the stringent oath of allegiance to the Government which pensions him. Yet he returns to Hardin, and, with other ring leaders, heads the Elizabethtown mob, which, on Tuesday, stole the trains and ten locomotives, to be used for precipitating troops into the heart of Kentucky from the Tennessee camps. It is reported that Gen. BUCKNER intends, in twelve hours, to transfer on the stolen rolling stock 20,000 men, and abundance of artillery to Muldraugh's Hill, and, after intrenching and fortifying that point against any attack, to pounce upon this defenceless city.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER will certainly be a pest while he runs at large. A few weeks ago he went to Washington and passed himself off as a right good Union man, while with his military eye he inspected every fortification about Washington, and posted himself on all military matters pertaining to the Department of the Potomac, of importance to the Confederate Generals, and then returned to Kentucky, resigned his command of the State Guard, and communicated by telegraph, letter, and in person, with the powers at Richmond and Manassas, and is now the accredited head of an army of rabid Secessionists, whose chief desire is to spring upon, pillage and ravage Louisville; with their cannon, howitzers, guns, bayonets, bowie-knives and torches, to slaughter and consume its inhabitants, and to batter, shell, burn and raze it to the ground!

But the people of Louisville are full of patriotic ardor, activity and courage, and are joining heart and hand with the officers of the Government. We may soon see the city and the whole State rid of the pestilent and bloodthirsty leaders who have crossed the Rubicon and must conquer or be conquered. But we can succeed only by the utmost activity and vigilance. Within a month, PAYE, BULLITTSPER and BUCKNER ought to be driven out of Kentucky, and the border secured against further inroads, and thereafter their forces kept busy in Tennessee until they are overcome and dispersed. Likely the heroes of Camp Robinson will clear out ZOLLICOFFER by the 1st prox. I learn that Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, and a contributor to the *Courier* and the telegraphic correspondent of the Confederates, were arrested last night, and taken across the river, and that the officers are in search of HALDEMAN, MCKEE, MCCHESNEY and ELLWOOD FISHER, all of the *Courier*.

The *Courier* was stopped, last night, by the Government. Its articles of yesterday alone were deemed a sufficient justification. There is here a general rejoicing at these forward steps of the Government.

C. S. MOREHEAD, nicknamed years ago Ephraim Smooth, has exerted very pernicious influence over young men who didn't know him. It is a blessing that he is at last out of the way. Many youths, some not even sixteen or fourteen years of age, have been spirited away to Tennessee by just such smooth-faced, oily-tongued and smiling Secessionists as CHAS. S. MORRHEAD. Men who understood him twenty years ago then predicted that he would one day prove a traitor to his country and aim a stab at her heart.

The Legislature continues to move. The Huston bill is said to have passed one branch yesterday. The Finnell resolutions, reported from the House Committee on National Relations, passed the House yesterday by majorities ranging from 41 to 87, and the Senate by 16 majority. You know their purport They proclaim that the invaders must be expelled that Gen. ANDERSON be requested to take instant command of the Department of Cumberland, and call out a volunteer force in Kentucky, and that the Governor call out the militia of the State, under command of Gen. THOS. CRITTENDEN, to coöperate with Gen. ANDERSON, for repelling and expelling the invaders. The Governor can't be relied on to do anything for us. He will work against us to the end. He should be instantly ousted and disposed of. I presume we can rely upon Gen. CRITTENDEN—but the Legislature should provide, to prevent any conflict or jarring, that his command be subordinate to Gen. ANDERSON'S; that those of the militia who may enlist under Gen. CRITTENDEN shall be subject to the superior orders and authority of Gen. ANDERSON.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1861.

The House yesterday passed the Whitaker bill, by 70 to 23. It had passed the Senate by 26 to 9. The Senate passed, by 19 to 12, Mr. MCHARRY'S resolution authorizing the Military Board to place the State arms and munitions under the control of Gen. ANDERSON. The same passed the House by 67 to 24. The Conklin resolutions passed the Senate by 31 to 3, and the House by 87 to 4. They pledge the members of the General Assembly and invoke all good citizens of Kentucky, whatever their political opinions, to unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands, or other evil disposed persons, and to aid the civil authorities in arresting and arraigning all such persons.

Gen. BUCKNER is reported to have occupied Bowling Green with 5,000 men, to have started a reign of terror throughout the loyal County of Warren, and to be hurrying by rail to-day upon Elizabethtown and Muldraugh's Hill. A speedy collision between him and Gens. SHERMAN and ROUSSEAU is not unlikely. Our forces are receiving artillery from the State Arsenal and from Indiana, and also reinforcements from that noble State, as well as from this city and district.

PONTIAC.

OUR BOONEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH IOWA REGIMENT—FIGHT BETWEEN THE HOME GUARD AND THE REBELS, ETC.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., Sunday, Sept. 15, 1816.

The Fifth Iowa Regiment arrived at this place last night, and this morning encamped in the Fair grounds, which are situated on a beautiful eminence on the bank of the river below the town. The inclosure contains about thirty acres. The grounds, covered with rich green sward, and shaded by beautiful forest oaks, rise into a natural mound in the centre, upon which a comfortable brick building is situated, which the officers have selected for head-quarters. In the southeastern corner is a level plat of ground, used for a trotting ring, in the centre of which is a speaker's stand; and a kind of semi-amphitheatre, extending half way around the ring, well covered and seated, furnishes accommodations for an audience of several thousand men. The whole is prepared at an expense, and arranged with a taste, seldom seen in the West. Having given you a slight sketch of the grounds, I will now hasten to give you a brief account of a brisk little battle that was fought between the Home Guard of Booneville and the Secessionists, on these grounds, on Friday morning, the 13th inst.

Near the brick building, in the centre of the grounds, are certain intrenchments, thrown up by the lamented Gen. LYON, just before leaving here last June. Having defeated the rebels and driven them from the place, his energy and ability was required in another direction, and gathering together a little band of the loyal citizens of Booneville, who were willing to sacrifice their lives and their fortunes for their country's honor, he organized them into a company under the command of Capt. EPSTEIN, and placing them inside of the intrenchments, committed the place to their care. Subsequently this little force was increased and divided into two companies, under the command of Captains KAISER and BIESELE; Capt. EPSTEIN being promoted to the office of Major, and assigned to the command of the battalion. How well they kept the trust committed to them by Gen. LYON, let the battle of Friday morning tell.

It was a wet, rainy morning, and as the Home Guards were about preparing their breakfast and strolling over the camp ground, thoughtless of danger, a darkie came running into camp, saying that the enemy were just upon them. Scarcely had they time to rush inside of the intrenchment, when the rebels commenced firing upon them from three sides of the encampment. In an instant the Union men, under the command of Maj. EPSTEIN, seized their pieces and returned the fire. The rebels, tearing down the inclosure in many places, took refuge behind buildings and trees, regardless of the commands of their officers. Col. BROWN, of Saline County, the officer in command of the rebel forces, endeavored in vain to get them drawn up in line of battle. He partially succeeded in forming a line, at one time, behind a picket fence on the eastern side of the inclosure, when a volley from the Union men scattered them in every direction. The fence, in one place, was completely riddled, and four men fell dead together. Col. BROWN was shot while endeavoring to rally his men, and fell. After his fall, the senior captain assumed command, but failing to restore order out of the confusion which reigned, they beat a hasty retreat. Col. BROWN died the next morning. Capt. BROWN, a brother of the Colonel, was also killed in the engagement. The engagement lasted about one hour. The force engaged on the rebel side was about *six hundred*; that of the Union men, *one hundred and forty*. The rebels left ten dead on the ground; three have since died in the hospital, where fourteen are still lying, three of whom are mortally wounded. The whole Confederate loss may be put down at not less than twenty-five killed and thirty wounded. Of the Union men, none killed on the ground, and six wounded—one of whom, JOSEPH A. HEAYN, Orderly Sergeant of Capt. KAISER'S Company, has since died. He was commanding a squad of men, when a ball struck him in the breast, and he fell, his last words being, "Hurrah for the Union." After the battle a flag of truce was sent in by the rebels for privilege to bury their dead, which was granted. On the same day after the battle rumors were brought to camp of the approach of some four thousand rebels and intelligence was sent to Maj. EPSTEIN that unless he dismissed his force and sent them to their homes, they would all be put to death. The Major bravely replied that he did not care how many thousand came against him, they should defend themselves to the last. Their wives and children also came into camp, and with tears in their eyes, implored their husbands not to attempt any longer to hold the place against such great odds; but they had a duty assigned them, and that duty they were firmly resolved to perform or die in the attempt. They felt that they were fighting for something dearer to them than life. Many of those engaged in the battle had, previously to LYON'S coming here, been waited upon by rebel Committees and warned to leave the country. They are still here, and may they ever remain here, until the last remains of treason have been forever buried in oblivion, and the Star Spangled Banner shall float undisturbed, as an emblem of peace and protection, over every city and town in the South.

The Iowa Fifth was sent to reinforce Maj. EPSTEIN before another attack would be made, and the prompt action and energetic measures of the officers of the regiment have no doubt nonplussed the movemets of the enemy. Lieut.-Col. MATHIAS, who was here with Gen. LYON, in June last, and whom he almost idolized, found many familiar faces among the Home Guards to greet him on his arrival; and the noble manner in which the little band had fulfilled the trust committed to them by the brave General, filled him with satisfaction and delight. As soon as arrangements could be made, the Home Guards were relieved, and accompanied by a sufficient escort, under Lieut.-Col. MATHIAS, marched up through town, beneath the protecting folds of the Star Spangled Banner, and now once more enjoy for a short time the blessings of home and the family fireside. Booneville contains about four thousand inhabitants, of whom a very small number are Union men, and they nearly all Germans. Yours truly,

DELTA.

THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

DAILY ROUTINE ON A MAN-OF-WAR—OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE ROANOKE—THE FLEET AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 22, 1861.

The *Roanoke* gained quite a reputation by bringing the Japanese Ambassadors from Aspinwall to Washington. She is one of the largest steam frigates afloat, rating 44 guns. She is of 3,400 tons burden, equal to the *Colorado* in size, and surpassed only by the *Niagara*. Her engines are a decided failure, as all trunk engines are; at least that appears to be the opinion of the most experienced engineers in the service; as an auxiliary they are almost useless. The arrival of every mail brings the announcement of the detachment of some one of our officers, wardroom, steerage, engineers, or cockpit, so that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. During the past week the following officers have been detached or resigned, viz.: Lieuts. AMMON, SCOTT and LULL; Midshipmen GRAHAM, BRADLEY, GRAFTON, and REED; Sailing-master CAVERLY, and Engineer COPELAND resigned on account of ill-health. Capt. CAVERLY has been appointed to the command of the bark *Gemsbok*, which is lying off our starboard quarter; she is a fine craft of about 600 tons, and carries nine guns, including a pivot gun which throws a 120 lb. shot.

Day before yesterday, in the afternoon, (about 4 o'clock,) "All hands to muster" was heard being piped through the ship, when the men and officers all started aft to the quarter deck, asking each other, "What can be the matter, now?" When quiet was restored, Capt. NICHOLSON came on deck (the men being on the port side and officers on the starboard) and read aloud a document announcing his detachment from this ship, and to wait for further orders. Great surprise and regret was manifested, (and yesterday a paper was drawn up and signed by all the petty officers, in behalf of themselves and crew, thanking the captain for his kindness and attention to their comfort while on board the *Roanoke*.

It is customary when a captain leaves the ship for the crew to man the yards and cheer him, but in this instance Capt. NICHOLSON did not desire to be cheered, (as he told several of his boat's crew,) and quietly left the ship when the men were at dinner. When they found out that he had gone, some one went to the Executive officer, Mr. JEFFERS, and got his permission to give three cheers for the Captain when the boat on which he was to go to Baltimore passed. He told them they could give six, if they wished; so when the boat started for Baltimore at six o'clock last evening, it came close by us, and the men immediately "manned the rigging," and gave *nine* hearty cheers and a tiger, the flag was dipped, and the band played "Auld Lang Syne."

The crew of the *Roanoke* is composed of young, robust men, intelligent and patriotic, and crazy to have a brush with the rebels. The crew are not all man-of-war's-men,—one-half, in fact, have never been to sea before, and, of course, when we left New-York they were quite *green*; but under the skillful drilling of our officers, they are now good sailors, and when the chance offers will prove themselves good marksmen at the guns, as our target practice demonstrates.

The ship's company is divided into two watches,—starboard and port—and a portion called idlers, men who don't keep watch. At eight bells (four o'clock) in the morning, the reveille is sounded, and all the idlers piped up, hammocks lashed up and stowed away in the nettings, decks scrubbed and holystoned down; and at six bells (seven o'clock) the watch below is piped up, and woe to the man who takes more than twelve minutes to lash up and stow away his hammock in the nettings. At 15 minutes before 8 bells (eight o'clock) mess-cloths are spread; at 8 bells the drums are rolled off, the Stars and Stripes are flung to the breeze, saluted by the marines presenting arms and the band playing the National air. Breakfast is then piped and grog rolled off, at which time those who drink whisky go to the tub when their names are called, which is done by the purser's steward, and take their lot,—a measure holding a wine-glassfull. At 1 bell, (8½ o'clock,) up mess-cloths, dishes are cleaned and put away. At 8¼ o'clock, "All hands turn to" is piped, when all the men are expected on deck. At 2 bells (9 o'clock) quarters are rolled off, and every one is expected to be at his station, as if at the commencement of battle; then comes morning prayers, and immediately after the sick list is sounded, when those that need the advice of a doctor go to the sick bay, a portion of the berth-deck partitioned off for the use of the sick, and there the doctors see them. At 3 bells (9½ o'clock) the mechanics and busy men set to work, and at 8 bells (12 o'clock) dinner and grog is rolled; at 2 bells (1 o'clock) "All hands turn to" is piped, again; at 6 bells (3 o'clock) is the officers' dinner hour, at which time we have some very fine music by our band; at 8 bells (4 o'clock) all hands are piped to supper, at which time the work for the day is over. At sundown, the flag is lowered, the band playing, and occasionally, when it is pleasant, the men have permission to dance.

Last night the frigate *Congress*, (50 guns,) Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, arrived from Boston.

There are now the steam-frigates *Minnesota*, *Roanoke*, frigates *St. Lawrence*, *Congress*, sloop-of-war *Dale*, and gun-boat *Flag*, bark *Gemsbok* and one side-wheel steamer riding at anchor in the Roads.

The *Cumberland* is lying off Newport's News. The *Young America*—a small tug-boat lately captured by the *Cumberland* from the rebels—has been furnished with an 8-inch rifled cannon, mounted on a pivot; and last evening she went over towards Sewall's Point and saluted the rebels there with a couple of shells. Fifty such boats would be of great service along the coast and creeks here.

I had the pleasure of seeing Gen. WOOL yesterday. He looks remarkably well. He has made quite a change in the discipline of the troops.

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE.

FACTS ABOUT THE REBEL ARMY UNDER JOHNSTON—FILTHY HABITS OF THE SOUTHERNERS—THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE—MORE ARRESTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

The following interesting facts respecting the habits, &c., of Gen. JOHNSTON'S army during his first incursion into the northern counties of Virginia, were given me last evening by a young man, a farmer, who was living at that time near Berkley's Springs, in that State, and who was impressed into the Confederate service, together with many of his Union neighbors, but who finally escaped, and is now with his family in Baltimore.

He says he was aroused in the night by a band of armed men, and ordered to take his horse and proceed with them to the rebel camp. There was no alternative, and he complied. After proceeding a short distance, the party arrived at what appeared to be a rebel rendezvous. Here he found, surrounded by a strong guard, about two hundred others, whom he knew to be firm Union men of the county in which he resided, who had been forced to leave their homes and families, and join the rebel ranks. Many of them left their families entirely unprovided for, some not even leaving a loaf of bread in their houses.

The disloyal men of the county were not molested, or their interests in the slightest manner interfered with, while the Unionists were compelled to submit to any wrongs which the plundering rascality of the rebels might inflict upon them. All the best young horses, belonging to the Union men in the county, were stolen, except such as were fortunate enough to be taken by their owners, who, when they heard of the depredations of JOHNSTON'S forces, fled into the mountains, and thus escaped, although pursued and hunted for several days.

After gathering all the Union men they could find in the County of Berkley, they were marched into the rebel camp at Winchester. While here they were threatened by Gen. PATTERSON'S column, and Gen. JOHNSTON was stigmatized as a coward and traitor by the populace for not giving his pursuers battle. Not the slightest alarm appeared to possess JOHNSTON at the movements of PATTERSON'S army, and all the minutiæ of moving forward was executed in a cool, deliberate manner, as though the enemy were an hundred miles distant. All his movements seemed to have been made with a consciousness of perfect security. There was no hurry, no bustle, no confusion, and it was continually remarked in the rebel lines that a collision was improbable from the fact that the two Generals were closely connected by family ties.

The habits of the soldiers were of the most slovenly and unclean character. Some of the streets in Winchester, where they quartered, were literally strewn with bones, sufficient to pave them, and the stench was most intolerable. They had plenty to eat while there, but were sadly destitute of shoes and clothing. Many of them had but one shirt apiece, and that had been worn apparently, for many weeks without washing, while vermin abounded everywhere Not a tent or building, occupied by them, but what swarmed with this loathsome life. Even the sick were compelled to battle against the attacks of both disease and animal torment.

The troops of JOHNSTON were well armed and drilled, but were the most neglected men in respect to moral habits my informant ever encountered. They were made up of Georgians, North and South Carolinians, Virginians and Marylanders, and lacked all the qualities of the *Southern gentlemen*, except ferocity and uncleanliness.

Having taken with him his horse, my informant was made bearer of dispatches to the different rebel camps and disloyal families about Winchester, and not feeling inclined to remain any longer in the Confederate service than possible, he finally found an opportunity and effected his escape. He visited his home and found his fields a scene of desolation; his crops all destroyed by the rains, the incursions of the enemy and the cattle.

Strenuous efforts are making by the friends of the Maryland Legislature, who are now in the hands of Government, to obtain their release. The pleadings are, for the most part, made by the prominent *Peace Party* men, many of whom are themselves subjects of suspicion and surveillance. But, as I communicated in my last letter, the proofs against the prisoners are of the strongest and most pungent character; and the reply of the President to some friends of Mayor BROWN, a few days since, fully sets at rest the uselessness of further attempts to relieve the State prisoners. He said:

"The public safety renders it necessary that the grounds of these arrests should at present be withheld, but at the proper time they will be made public. Of one thing, the people of Maryland may rest assured, that no arrest has been made, or will be made, not based on substantial and unmistakable complicity with those in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States. In no case has an arrest been made on mere suspicion, or through personal or partisan animosities; but in all cases the Government is in possession of tangible and unmistakable evidence, which will, when made public, be satisfactory to every loyal citizen."

Over one hundred revolvers were yesterday recovered from the Clerk of the late Board of Police Commissioners, Mr. WM. F. MCKEWEN, who was taken into custody by the Provost-Marshal. He was released on his parole of honor, by Gen. DIX, until Monday noon, at which time he is expected to answer, and deliver up all the revolvers, or as many as can be found among the old police of the city.

Dr. ALEXANDER C. ROBINSON, a prominent citizen, and influential leader of the Peace Party in this city, was yesterday arrested by the Deputy Provost-Marshal, on a telegraphic order from the Government, on the charge of treason. The Doctor, taking advantage of the courtesy extended by the Marshal, started up the carriage in which he was riding, and drove off at full speed upon the Harford road. The Marshal procured a horse, and followed him eight miles with, out success. On his return to the city, the Marshal dispatched an officer, who, in company with a squad of Capt. HOFFEDITZ'S cavalry, started in pursuit of the prisoner, in the direction of his country residence, on the Harford road. He had not been taken, nor had the party returned who went in search of him, at the hour of mailing this letter.

This is a very important arrest, and will prove a heavy shock to the secession tree in our midst, which is now trembling in every limb. There have been many conversions to the Union doctrine in Baltimore since the late Legislative arrests, and many a filed-away letter has been committed to the flames. It is admitted on all hands that secession in Maryland has received its death-blow.

CLIFFORD ANDERSON and JEROME PENDERGAST were yesterday arraigned before Judge GILES, of the United States District Court, on charge of treason—the latter especially charged with rioting on the 19th of April—and were released on security of $40,000.

JAMES M. HAIGS, a fancy goods merchant of Baltimore, was arrested in Philadelphia last night by a posse of the Baltimore Police, by order of Government, and immediately sent to Fort Lafayette. The charge upon which his arrest was made has not transpired, but it is reported by his friends that he went to Philadelphia to make a purchase for the Southern Confederacy of $25,000 worth of goods. From knowledge received from private sources there is no reason to doubt that many important purchases are made in Philadelphia and Wilmington, by Baltimore agents of the Southern Confederacy, and that the goods thus purchased are conveyed along the northern line of the State to a point opposite Hancock, in Maryland, where there is no Union Guard, and there taken across the narrow width of our State into Virginia.

Two hundred of the New-York First Regiment Fire Zouaves arrived here this morning *en route* for Fortress Monroe. They leave in the steamer *Adelaide* to-night.

The two daily papers which were lately suppressed by Government, have resumed publication under neutral professions.

ARGUS.

THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS—A PARADE IN HONOR OF KENTUCKY—TREASURY NOTES IN CIRCULATION—HOW THE SOLDIERS ARE DEFRAUDED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

The past week has been remarkable for the heavy transportations of troops, horses, baggage-wagons, cannon and other munitions of war, through this city, *en route* for Washington. During the week ending Saturday, upwards of twenty-two thousand troops have arrived on the various roads leading hither from different points North, but so silently and quietly has their passage through the city been effected, that little or no notice has been taken of them. Much of the transportation has been done during the night. Three ull regiments passed through yesterday for Washington, together with about 1,500 horses. The railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity, and the result is a failure to meet the requisitions of Government upon them, particularly between this city and Washington, as but a single track is laid most of the way between the Relay House and the Capital. It is believed to be the intention of Government to remedy this hindrance by building a parallel road between those two points as soon as the land can be cleared of timber.

A splendid military parade came off here this afternoon, in honor of the recent action of the Kentucky Legislature in annulling the prerogative of its Chief Executive, and placing that State under the military control of Gen. ANDERSON. The parade was ordered and commanded by Brig.-Gen. DURYEA, and consisted of the following named troops, who are stationed in the suburbs of the city: Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry, Col. FELLOWS; Second Maryland, Col. SOMERS; Sixth Michigan, Col. CUSTENSICUS; Twenty-first Indiana, Col. MCMILLAN; Independent Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. RICHARDS; Reading City Troops, Capt. HOFFEDITZ; CREAGER'S First Maryland Dragoons, Col. CREAGER; Massachusetts Light Artillery, Capt. NIMS.

After the parade a salute of one hundred guns was fired by the battery of the Light Artillery at Camp Carroll. The military display was one of the finest and most extensive that ever came off in Baltimore. Union flags were displayed in every quarter and the city bore every appearance of a gala day. Everything passed off pleasantly, and in perfect good order. The troops appeared finely and elicited much praise from the dense crowds upon the streets.

Capt. J. E. DURYEA, of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, (Duryea Zouaves,) has been commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Maryland Regiment, by the unanimous request of that body. This is the fourth promotion made from the Zouaves into other regiments and high offices under Government.

From a late Richmond paper we learn that a young man named THOMAS CONLEY, of this city, was recently arrested in the former city charged with stabbing a Mr. DOYLE, foreman in the Laboratory in that place. He is one of two sons of Mr. CONLEY, proprietor of an extensive stone yard in this City, who were spiritedly engaged in enlisting a company for the Southern Confederacy at the commencement of the war, and went with that body into Virginia.

On Saturday the Bank of Commerce, Citizen's Bank, Farmers' and Planters' Bank, and the Mechanics' Bank, received the United States Treasury Notes on deposit, payable on demand in the Eastern and Western cities. In the common business transactions of our shopkeepers they are received as freely as any of our city bills, without distinction of political principles.

There are in this city a set of unprincipled men, who, in the guise of apple and cake-venders, hover about our depôts and steamboat landings, and, watching an opportunity, steal the overcoats, knives, pistols, shoes and other valuables of the unwary soldiers, and sell them for a mere pittance. A victim under the influence of liquor is usually selected. He is lured into some out of the way place, and is easily induced to part with his overcoat, his blanket, his extra shoes or boots, for one-tenth or one-eighth their value. Many of the soldiers arrive in this city in such a state as to be easily duped into these exchanges, and it should be the duty of Government, so far as practicable, to suppress the sale of liquors (especially such liquors as are sold them) to the soldiers along the various lines of travel.

Mr. JAMES W. DENNIS, a member of the House of Delegates from Somerset County, has been released, and discharged from Fortress Monroe, having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. He has gone to his home on the Eastern shore. THOMAS WINANS went down to Old Point last night, with an order from Government for the release of his father, ROSS WINANS.

ARGUS.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

CLEANING THE REBELS OUT OF SOUTHERN MARYLAND—IMPORTANT SEIZURES—THE NEGROES GIVING INFORMATION—UNIVERSAL DISLOYALTY OF THE SLAVES—CONTRABANDS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALLEN'S FRESH, Md., Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

On the 9th inst. the First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade moved from its camp near Good Hope Village, D. C., and proceeded southward to Benedict. On the Saturday following, Companies A, B, D and E, of the Fifth Regiment, followed the First, and the two commands were united at Charlotte Hall. A couple of squadrons of young Kentucky Cavalry also form part of the force, which is rising 1,500 in number. The object of the expedition has been, and is still, kept a profound secret; but, judging from the past, it appears to be the arrest of the leading rebels, and the crushing out of the rebel spirit, which is largely predominant in this section of the State. The towns of Upper and Lower Marlboro', Queen Anne, Piscataway, Middleton, Briantown, Benedict, Charlotte Hall, Port Tobacco, Newport and Allen's Fresh, have been visited, either by the whole force or detachments of scouts sent off from it, and various important captures and seizures have been made.

A number of muskets, uniforms and accoutrements have been seized, with quite a quantity of powder and cartridges. Some of the more prominent rebels have been captured and sent to Head-quarters; others have been detained several days, and, the evidence being insufficient, have been released; while many others have left in haste for the more congenial soil of rebellious Virginia. So quickly was the expedition sent off, that we came upon the rebels enjoying their treason in fancied security, and most terribly have they been frightened. Conscious of their guilt, hundreds fled, terrified, to hiding places, either in the woods or on the Southern bank of the Potomac. Articles contraband of war had been carried off to Virginia, where it has been possible, or they have been concealed. A squad of cavalry seized Port Tobacco (which is the hot-bed of secession in this section of Maryland) a few days since, and returned with a box of Merrill's patent breech-loading carbines, entirely new and in first-rate order, together with a lot of cartridges for the same. They were found buried in the ground near a barn, belonging to a Mr. DAVIS. At Charlotte Hall a full suit of cavalry uniform was seized. On the cap was a card bearing a representation of the "Stars and Bars," and the motto: "Southern Rights. Don't tread on us." The wearer of the uniform had, as the negroes say, "took to de bush."

The information, upon which nearly all the seizures have been made, has been obtained from negroes. The slaves flock to the camps from all directions, and voluntarily give all the particulars upon which the scouting parties work. It is surprising how well acquainted the slaves are with the origin and progress and probable result of the present contest. I have purposely conversed with quite a number of them, and find them thoroughly posted, not only in regard to the incidents of the war thus far, but also in relation to its origin. Even the little boys of 10 and 12 years of age know much more concerning it than do many of their white brethren of the North. The negroes state that they obtain information by overhearing "de white folks talk." They unite in affirming that since "Massa, Linkern's 'lection" they have been treated much more rigidly than formerly. Many have recently ran away, and I am yet to find the first one of them who does not declare that he will run at the first opportunity. The planters on the route along which we have passed assert that a large number have taken advantage of the confusion incident to the march of a large body of military, and have left for more Northern climes. We are constantly followed by a cavalcade of those masters, who hang upon our flank, pestering every one to know whether we have seen certain specimens of their human cattle, whom they minutely describe. Their whining appeals for information and help contrast strongly with the bullying, self-important air heretofore assumed by the Southern negro catchers. Col. DWIGHT has maintained a perfect neutrality. He neither helps or retards the fugitive in his flight; nor does he help or retard the master in his effort to catch him. He lets the master catch his slave if he can, but he does not lend his soldiers as a *posse comitatus*. The men take the part of the negroes very strongly, and in several instances would probably have roughly handled the masters had it not been for the interposition of their officers. They have all heard of the confiscation act and are not slow in taunting the rebel owners with the fact that the slaves of all rebels are confiscated to the State. The rank and file indorse FREMONT'S proclamation, if their officers and the President adhere to the strict letter of the law in preference.

We have so far met with nothing like resistance, and indeed the large force that we have at our disposal would render such a course anything but pleasant for the small force the rebels could

here. A few misguided, or blind to believe her, (her own subjects among us,) but every reflecting and philosophic mind must have seen directly, and with a distinctness that admitted of no doubt in to her motives. Such asserted that this force was but the nucleus of a future Army, or the first installment of a force already determined, but which, for obvious reasons, it would have been impolitic to dispatch at once.

There is a youth in nations, as with individuals. As the latter are rash, and in their inexperience, self-confident and over-trustful, so the nation which has no long history, and has seen no great succession of diplomatists and statesmen, each one initiated into the governmental craft and political tactics of his predecessors, will inevitably be wanting in that insight into the duplicity of its rivals, and above all, in that sagacitude and expertness of counteraction, which are its best watchmen and among its surest safeguards. The United States of America have, in their past brief history, exemplified, and do in their present emergencies continue to exemplify this political crudeness. Taking England's assertions as sincere, or unready to act in the disbelief of their sincerity, they are giving this unscrupulous rival an advantage which, in the end, they may bitterly regret. England has all along panted for the disruption of a Union that held in check her domineering and aggressive spirit, and threatened before many years to overthrow her commercial supremacy; and has, perhaps at all times—certainly of late—been secretly working to obtain that disruption, at first fomenting the dishonest spirit of compulsory abolition, then encouraging openly the disaffected States, and probably in secret their traitorous and conspiring leaders. Yet she has always put before her the unfailing pretext of philanthropy—as we see her doing now in the matter of Mexico, as she did of late when endeavoring to prevent Russia's obtaining access to the Mediterranean, on which occasion, we, children that we are among older nations, took sides in sympathizing for the most part with her and France, both of whom had at times been hostile and both of whom we had good reason to beware of, against a Power always friendly, and who alone of all the nations can never come into rivalry with us until she has swallowed up the remaining nationalities of Europe. I say, and the boldest of her own public writers do not hesitate to avow it, that the disruption of this Union is what is ardently coveted by England. Hence, as the wish is father to the thought, we have, begotten upon this desire, the repeated assertion that it is already disrupted, which again reacts as counsel and comforter to those on this side who, for their wicked ends, would have it so.

But this is not all. Nor is it for a philosophical discussion that I have set aside my personal duties to give (this warning to my State. We are, I repeat, children. What are we doing? What means this second force now on their way to Canada?

As I have no doubt, and never have had, that England has secretly encouraged the traitors at the South with the implied, not direct, promise, to break for them at a proper time the blockade, so I maintain that this reinforcement of the Provincial garrisons has for its precise object a preparation for the result of that intended hostile and treacherous act. When, by the forcing of the blockade, or by interference for the protection of British shipping engaged with her connivance in smuggling means of sustenance to the enemy, she has come into conflict with us, if, as she expects, our spirit get the better of our prudence, and at once rush into a war with her, New-York (the State) is open to her Army, British and Canadian, which, without serious obstacle, can sweep down to its commercial capital and take it, while in our fortresses at the Narrows we are looking out upon the sea for an assault which will only come in that direction when backed by the collective power from the land.

Is this an impossible picture? Very well. May there then not come a war with England at some future time? Should not our northern border be protected? Would England, or any other full-grown nation, leave it open, in the same circumstances? When there was but an increase of the armament of France, though separated from her by the rough sea-channel, and defended by her powerful and numerous fleet, England was in an uproar, and called throughout her islands for large bodies of volunteers and for the building of new fortresses or the strengthening of the old. Shall we, who have not a bugbear, but an actual and formidable monster threatening us, sit still, till it has leaped into our lap and threatened us with strangulation?

The nation that trusts England trusts a Power that would crush a rival with as little remorse as one of her children would a butterfly.

The individual who doubts this proposition is bid to read her entire history and meditate her present action. L. O.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

*Partly, however, owing to the influence of her public Press, whose political articles have among us, through the transcription of our own, a circulation only limited by the extent of our territory and the educational capacity of our people.

EXTRACTS ABOUT THE REBELLION.

CONDITION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman of South Boston, appears in the Hingham *Journal*:

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1861.

New-Orleans is sadly changed from what it was in November last; our levee is almost deserted. I this morning counted the number of steamboats between the upper cotton-press and Canal-street, and there were but thirteen in all. With the exception of these, [illegible] one extended destination. Not even a half-dozen drays were to be seen in its whole extent. The contrast presented, between last year at this time and the present, was indeed melancholy. Below Canal-street, on the levee—which is almost entirely occupied by freighting ships—about twenty vessels were moored; nearly all of them captured, or under detention. Not a single vessel was loading, and the only signs of movement were upon the "Enoch Train," and two other small craft that are being fitted out as privateers. You are well aware that this is our dull season, but no allowances made for that will account for such a state of things as exists here. Our city is evidently doomed to destruction, unless the North succeeds in crushing the present rebellion. You may be surprised to hear, yet it is no less a fact, that of the old prominent residents two-thirds are strong Unionists. They are obliged, of course, to keep quiet, but are anxiously awaiting some demonstration to openly express their feelings. Strange as it may appear, the leaders and most violent Secessionists of our city are Northern men, who have resided here but a few years—men who would change their opinions to-morrow if the city was in possession of the Federal forces, and who are virtually making a business out of the ruin of the South.

We have but few troops here—militia, volunteers, and all not exceeding two thousand—badly disciplined, and worse armed. Five hundred resolute men could take the city at any moment. Let me tell you how it can be done: We have no fortifications or defences of any kind in the rear. The swamp back is impassable, except over the shell road and the railroads. Lake Ponchartrain is navigable by craft drawing ten feet of water, up to within seven miles of the city. A flotilla with, say, five thousand men, could be started from the deep waters in Lake Borne, and reach the landing at New-Orleans in ten or twelve hours. The land is for more than twenty miles around a low swamp, easily swept by the guns of a fleet. There is not an armed vessel of any kind upon the lake; nor is there any impediment upon the route of a musquito fleet, except Fort Pike, at the Regolets, or main passage between Lakes Borne and Ponchartrain. That fort is out of repair, has but some six or eight small cannon mounted, and is now garrisoned by a single company of militia. New-Orleans once in possession of the Federal Government, they could easily reduce the forts on the Mississippi below, hold it against all the power of the South, and effectually keep in check all the Confederate States except Georgia and the Carolinas. We are well aware here that our only weak point is an attack by sea. While the seat of war can be confined to the soil of Virginia, and its ravages felt only by that State, the present Southern enthusiasm can be kept up. Let but a thousand men assail New-Orleans, and every man of the Louisiana contingent now in Virginia would rush for home. And so it would be with every other State. In our common talk here in regard to the result of the war, the fear of an attack by the way of Lake Ponchartrain is uppermost in the minds of leading Secessionists. Should it be attempted, mark my words, it will be successful. I hope and presume your Government at the North have their eyes upon it; and if you think they have not, send them one of your papers, with this, as a hint.

In regard to the blockade, your vessels seem not to be efficient. It cannot be effectually carried out by such vessels as the *Brooklyn*. She draws too much water. No vessel drawing over twelve feet is suited to this station. There should be vessels here that, on the approach of another, can run in and anchor inside the bar, and not be compelled to put to sea, leaving vessels a fair wind and open sea to run the blockade. You have undoubtedly heard of the famous craft, *Enoch Train*, that has been fitted out to break up the blockade. I hear you have some wonderful stories about her at the North. I visited her some few days since, and will give you as good a description as I can of her. She is an old screw tug of about 350 tons, shallow, and not half the capacity of her tonnage. Her bow has been strengthened, and her cutwater (to just above the water-line) extends out about eight feet. The extension is of wrought iron, in the shape of a wedge, and made quite sharp—a formidable weapon in smooth water, against an object at rest, but perfectly worthless in a sea, or against a moving vessel. Against such a body as the *Brooklyn*, moving at the rate of even six knots, an angular blow from the *Enoch Train* would inevitably run the tug bows under water and sink her instantly. She is plated with light railroad iron from her light water-line to her rail. Her rail is only about thirty inches high, very lightly built, and would be crushed in by the first ball that struck above her deck. Part of her deck is covered with boiler iron. At the bow and stern are two small houses, about fifteen feet long, covered with railroad iron, the iron lying at an angle with the deck of about forty-five degrees, so as to protect the crew by glancing any broadside shot. The houses are open forward and aft, and could be swept by a raking fire. Her machinery is heavy, and the weight of iron put upon her has brought her down so deep in the water that even without her provisions, armament and coal, it would not be safe for her to venture out of the river. She is considered by all seamen a perfect abortion. By some time next Fall I hope she will be ready to try her hand with some of Uncle Sam's ships.

Our city has been enlivened within the last few days by a new species of commerce. We have south of us, in this State, three large bays—Barataria, Timbalier, and Atchafalaya. The two first are connected with the Mississippi river by an inland water communication through the bayous, &c. The bays allow of the entrance of vessels drawing nine to twelve feet of water. Our privateers, knowing these ports were not, or could not be blockaded, are running their small prizes into Barataria, (the old home of the pirate LAFITTE,) and bringing their cargoes by the inland passage in boats to this city. You may imagine with what delight this plan of outwitting Uncle Sam is viewed by the honest traders of New-Orleans. Tell your very efficient Secretary of the Navy to keep his eyes open, or his blockade may be broken up before he is aware of it.

But I have given you Southern treason enough for one letter, and if I am not found out, you shall hear from me again. So keep my secret as you would the apple of your eye. Yours truly, ——.

THE STORY OF THE FUGITIVE BYRD.

From the Charleston Courier.

A friend who was in the *Courier* office on Saturday, gives us some interesting particulars of a conversation that passed between himself and a fellow-passenger on the Augusta down train of the South Carolina Railroad.

Our friend, at his request, was introduced by the conductor to Mr. W. H. BYRD, who had just arrived from Washington, and was on his way to Richmond with important information for the Confederate Government.

Mr. BYRD stated that he had been acting for several months as private Secretary in the War Department at Washington.

At the commencement of the present difficulties he was in Washington with his family, and from various causes found it impossible to get away and return to his home in Augusta. Desirous of being serviceable to the Southern Government, he presented himself as a New-Yorker, and accepted a place tendered by Secretary CAMERON. He was thus enabled to obtain the earliest information of all the war movements in contemplation, intelligence of which he transmitted home from time to time. His attention to business secured him the unlimited confidence of CAMERON, who at length gave him the responsible position of Private Secretary. This enabled him to procure passes for himself and friends to go wherever they desired. In fact, all passes from the War Department were obliged to have Mr. BYRD's signature. He evaded the oath required of all the subordinates in the office by obtaining permission on the day it was to be administered, to go a target shooting.

Mr. BYRD stated that with regard to their Army, they have about 120,000 men around Washington, but that they are the "riff-raff" of every part of creation. They are in a completely disorganized state, not drilled, nor have they any regularity in their Army arrangements. They put great faith in their fortifications. The men are not paid regularly, the treasury being exhausted.

Mr. BYRD said, that out of a debt of $10,000 due him, he was unable to get but $1,000, taking $100 in specie and $900 in treasury notes. The latter he managed to dispose of, after a hard effort, at three per cent.

He stated that LINCOLN was in the War-office when the news of the defeat of the grand Army arrived. Never before had he seen such a disappointed and woe-begone expression of countenance. It was by turns pale, crimson and dark. He sank on a settee, trembling and apparently filled with the utmost terror and alarm. He remained in this state for some time, speechless and unable to move. But a few moments before, and up to 4 o'clock, dispatches were received announcing the success of his forces. Now, however, he was told that they were routed and flying from those whom they had heretofore despised and ridiculed.

Mr. BYRD also said he was able to testify from direct and positive testimony to the hanging of two South Carolina prisoners after the battle of Bull Run, on the 18th. In addition to those hung, fifteen prisoners were shot by their captors, [under the fear of losing them. When their prisoners, captured in the battle of the 21st, were taken to Washington, the Fire Zouaves succeeded in forcibly wresting twenty-five of the number out of the hands of the guard, and took them to the Capitol building, and there had a rope thrown over a beam, and were on the point of hanging them, when Gen. SCOTT came with a large force and secured the prisoners safely.

Gen. SCOTT was very indignant, and threatened to hang the ringleaders of the Zouaves with the same rope designed for the Southerners. Some of the prisoners were wounded by stones thrown at them by the Zouaves while in the hands of their guard. These fellows, Mr. BYRD said, are very expert in this practice, and throw rocks as straight as a good marksman would fire a bullet. They make it their daily study to perfect themselves in all kinds and forms of deviltry.

The most important facts with regard to their defeat at Manassas are concealed.

As an instance, Mr. BYRD mentions the fact of a young man of a Massachusetts company applying to him for a pass, who said that out of eighty men belonging to his company, only eighteen of their members escaped, all the rest having been killed.

Our friend stated that Mr. BYRD had many important facts to communicate to the Government, which, of course, it was not prudent to make public. He states, however, that it was a paramount necessity for the Confederate Government to at once establish an efficient police everywhere throughout the North. Unless this was done this country would be overrun with spies who are paid liberally by the War Department at Washington.

It is the intention of the Government to carry out a systematic policy of throwing marauding parties along the whole Southern coast, and the States, therefore, should prepare to meet them. They do not conceal this design.

The greatest inducements are held out to parties in the Northern States willing to engage in these piratical expeditions. They are in hopes of carrying destruction everywhere, and particularly in laying waste the cotton fields, and thus obliging us to keep up large forces in the respective Southern States.

A VISIT TO GEN. FREMONT.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, who has been on a tour of inspection through the camps of the West, publishes, in the North Bend *Register*, the following in regard to Gen. FREMONT:

"The General's quarters are in a beautiful building on Choteau-avenue, owned by Mrs. BRANT, (a cousin of Mrs. FREMONT's,) and tendered by her for his use. Here are arranged all the vast plans for the occupancy of Memphis, the restoration of the free navigation of the Mississippi, the second victory of New-Orleans, the reannexation of Texas, and the deliverance of Missouri from the rebel armies that have invaded its soil from Tennessee and Arkansas, aiding its own traitors in their work of destruction. Here, too, reside his family and part of his staff; and its rooms are converted into business offices, telegraph office, &c., while sentinels guard its gates, and the banner of beauty and glory waves over all, by night and by day.

As to the 'barricades, and the alleged 'inaccessibility' of Gen. FREMONT, it is but simple justice to him, to say that the pressure for personal interviews with him has been unparalleled; were the days an hundred hours long, he could not have complied with them. Overtasked as his Secretaries have been, it is possible, and quite probable, that some have been excluded who ought to have been admitted, although every communication *in writing* has passed under his eye. When Gen. FREMONT saw that this discrimination had provoked so much censure, he endeavored to satisfy these demands on him if possible, in a larger degree.

We will give one day's experience that we happen to know of. One Committee consumed over an hour, an individual three-quarters of an hour, and so on through the day. That night he worked till after midnight, examining the daily reports he requires from his subordinates, civil and military, ordering movements of troops, and all the numberless details required of the head of a Military Department. The next morning by 5 he was again at work; and when we breakfasted with him at 10, he excused himself for the lateness of the hour at which he had invited us, by alluding to the pressure of business, and the fact that in the earlier hours of the day he was freer from interruption. After these five hours of labor before breakfast, he partook of a spare meal of cornbread, beefsteak and tea, and was called back to his office long before the rest of us had finished. While Gen. MCCLELLAN, at Washington, even with the aid afforded by the President and the War Department, finds it necessary to deny himself to nearly every civilian who should call on him, some allowance should be made to Gen. FREMONT when he gives over eighteen hours per day to the country.

He looks older and more careworn than when we last met him, three months ago, just after his return from Europe. His wife, who assists him in a thousand ways, examining voluminous documents, acting as Secretary, &c., does not seem to have changed in the slightest degree, since 1856, when her vigor and energy were so well known, and so universally conceded both by friend and foe.

His proposed military movements we cannot allude to. They will be like himself, bold. We only regret that the ordering East of so many Western troops, even from west of the Mississippi, has left his force weaker in numbers than generally supposed.

The principles of his famous proclamation, so enthusiastically indorsed as they were throughout the North, he still believes were based on the truest and wisest policy. They have been modified by the President, to whom, of course, as his superior officer, he defers; but we think he still believes with ANDY JOHNSON that the man who is a traitor in arms has no right to own anything.

The arrest of Col. FRANK BLAIR, which will cause so much surprise through the country, is, of course, a military arrest, not involving imprisonment, but suspending his military duties during trial. The charge is insubordination. Of all the details we are not advised; and hence, warmly a friend, as our readers know, of both sides, very gladly suspend an opinion until the evidence becomes public. We can say, however, that while we regard FRANK BLAIR as amongst the bravest of men, we believe with the St. Louis *Democrat*, whose political devotion to Col. BLAIR's interests is so widely known, that 'the Pathfinder' is the right man in the right place, and should be cordially and loyally sustained in his difficult duties with all our hearts and by all our hands.

Here, for lack of time, we must break off, barely adding that we found our colleague, Col. SHANKS, one of the most valued, trusted, and hard-working of Gen. FREMONT's Aids, and enjoying the General's fullest confidence; and that Col. ROSS, as Commissioner from Gov. MORTON, to watch over the needs of our Indiana troops in Missouri, has been of great service to them in many particulars. Gen. FREMONT speaks in the very highest terms of Indiana and of the magnificent manner in which she is responding to the country's call by her armies of tens of thousands, which she has sent to the East, the centre, and the West.

Gen. FREMONT, we should have added, has not, as far as we know, indicated any intention of resigning. He may, of course, at any moment be superseded; but this we do not consider at all probable."

AMOS KENDALL ON THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard:

I regretted my inability to respond to the call made upon me for a speech at the meeting on Monday evening, for I desired to address a few words to my old political associates, the Democrats of Connecticut. With your permission I now present through your columns the substance of what I desired to say.

You will agree with me that our country is at war. Whether we consider the Southern States a foreign power or their people our own fellow-citizens in a state of rebellion, still our country is at war with them. How is this war to be brought to a close? By one of two modes—either by a suppression of the rebellion, or by a treaty acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States. Is there any Democrat who would not rejoice to see the armed resistance to the Government suppressed, peace restored and business resuming its wonted channels? Or, if there be any Democrat who thinks it impossible to suppress the rebellion, still will he not stand by his own section and enable it to obtain the best terms it can on the final separation? In whatever aspect the Democrats of the North may look at this subject, their duty and interests alike require them to support their Government in an energetic prosecution of the war. How else can the rebellion be suppressed? Or, if that be impracticable, how else can an honorable and advantageous treaty of peace be obtained?

But attempts are made to paralyze the Government by the cry of peace, and to get up a peace party under the name of Democracy!

Peace on what terms! Are the leaders of this movement in favor of peace on whatever terms our rebel enemies prescribe? Are they prepared to let the white slaves of "King Cotton" tread upon their necks, and be content to live dishonored lives in the homes of their brave ancestors? Why do not these men, while casting their peace flags to the breeze, announce the terms on which they propose to make peace? Why do they not tell us what reason they have to believe that peace can be made on any terms, other than by cowardly submission to rampant rebellion? This peace flag, if not the traitor's, is the coward's flag. Whatever it designs, it is traitorous in effect. It gives "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

Those who are attempting to aid the enemy by this and other devices, call themselves Democrats. I deny their right to the name. I have witnessed the mutations of parties, and been a Democrat myself for more than fifty years. There were no such Democrats in JEFFERSON's days. There were none such during the war with Great Britain in 1812 to 1814. The peace party then was the Federal Party, which was effectually disgraced by the peace policy of its leaders, that its members ever after found it necessary to rally under other names. There were no such Democrats in JACKSON's day. "The Federal Union must be preserved," was then the Democratic motto, and "down with nullification and secession," was the Jackson battle-cry. There was no such Democracy during the Mexican war. There is none such now in the heads or the hearts of true Democracy; in my own heart there is none and never was; if there were, I would tear it out.

The Democratic party has, for half a century, witnessed the rise and fall of many other parties, always maintaining the honor of its name. Its vital principle has been devotion to the Constitution and the Union. But for the wanton rebellion of the Cotton States, it would now be the ruling party in Congress and the country. You call the Southern conspirators our brothers. So was Cain Abel's brother. Shall we stop and cry peace while the club of the fratricide is aimed at our heads and his bowie knife at our throats? Shall our unresisting blood cry for vengeance against murderers worse than Cain—murderers who would kill a nation in the persons of their brothers—traitors not only to their country but to the cause of liberty in all time and throughout the world?

Democrats! No, they are no Democrats. The shades of JEFFERSON and JACKSON disown them. They mistake their proper name, and their true homes. They are the white slaves of King Cotton, and their true home is in his presence. Let them go to the Cotton States and flaunt their peace flags in the presence of their King. Let them get up a peace party there, who are willing to live in peace under our benign Constitution, and they will then be responded to by all true Democrats of the North.

Some men in their zeal for party, seem to forget that they have a country, and that the President, to whatever party he may belong, is the representative of that country. What if you or I do not like some of the principles of Mr. LINCOLN, or approve of the means by which he was elected? Still, he is our country's President, and to sustain our country in its present conflict, we must sustain him. What, if in the discharge of the tremendous responsibilities which depends upon him, he sometimes exercises doubtful powers, or violates the letter of the law, shall we therefore abandon the cause of our country by withdrawing from him the men and money necessary for its defence? Shall we go further, espouse the cause of the enemy and throw every possible obstruction in the way of our own Government. If so, the traitor's doom and the hangman's halter would be our just reward. Let us save our country first, and then call its rulers to account for any unnecessary usurpation of power. If were madness in the crew of a sinking ship to deprive their commander of the power to save it. It is madness at this moment to put the administration of our Government until we make sure that we shall have a Government to administer.

Does interest influence any man to "cry peace, peace, when there is no peace?" If that interest be one of trade, it can only be promoted by suppression of the rebellion. If the armed resistance were put down in the South, trade would at once resume its former channels, and the North would continue to profit by selling its manufactures to the people of the South. But should the rebellion succeed, Northern men may bid farewell forever to all profitable trade with the South. It is one of the avowed objects of the rebel leaders to relieve themselves from all commercial dependence on the North, and to that end they have already commenced to lay heavy duties on Northern products and manufactures. To the end of reconciling their people to giving a preference to Great Britain and France, or any other foreign power, they inculcate upon them a deadly hatred of "Yankees" and of everything Northern. Is it not passing strange that men of Northern blood are found to sympathize with those who have thus not only struck a blow at their business, but are daily heaping contumely and insult upon them and the land which gave them birth? *Shame!—Shame!*

The subject expands beneath my pen, but I have already said more than I intended.

AMOS KENDALL.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have met with an extract from a leading rebel paper in Georgia, which commences as follows, viz.:

"We claim to be the superiors of the Northern men in every respect, and we are; but we have got to prove it to their satisfaction before we can expect peace." * * * * * * *

Yes, Northern men, you have got to be whipped into the admission that the Southerners are your "superiors in every respect." It is only when you make this admission that you can have peace. Who so base as ever to make it on such terms? Who so craven as to raise the white flag of peace in response to pretensions so insulting? No true Jacksonian Democrat, I am sure.

POSITION OF GEN. CALEB CUSHING.

Some doubts have been expressed regarding the position held by CALEB CUSHING. On Sept. 17 he delivered a speech at Salisbury, Mass., which was sufficiently patriotic. It concluded thus:

"There is no man or woman who does not deplore civil war; but, whatever may have been our antecedents, there is no uncertainty as to the duty of every citizen of the United States. We are in formal war—war declared by the insurgents—war declared and accepted by the loyal Government of the United States. In the eye of the law, the duty which devolves upon the citizen is clear and unmistakable. It is to accept the Constitutional fact of the war. I know it as well as any other man, and, from the secession of the Southern States, I have abstained from sympathy, countenance and intercourse with them.

The second duty is an active duty. In time of war each subject owes to the Government (who has the right to demand it of him) his body, his wealth and his thoughts: his body to defend the Government, his means to sustain the Government, his moral allegiance to support the Government and the Constitution. I do not state these things more deeply than I feel them. Would to God that all would feel it their duty to support the Administration in this hour of trial. I opposed the President in the last election, and others of us did the same, honestly, openly, but from the part of us who would be supposed his political enemies come no such vituperation against the Administration as I have seen in some of the leading journals of the party which elected him. I have been carried back by these malignant inuendoes of inefficiency and other grave faults, to the days of the Administration of Mr. PIERCE. Now, much as I resisted the present Administration as it was coming into power, I here declare, that whatsoever has been said of me, or thought of me to the contrary, I have from the 4th of March, 1861, sunk all opposition. And let me tell you on this 17th day of September, that but one thing remains to the United States, and that is to conquer victory.

In such a time as this to talk of political parties is not the thing. Party now is but the dust in the balance, the foam on the wave, in comparison with Union and victory. When peace shall again revisit us, then, and not till then, will I criticise. When two hundred and fifty thousand of my fellow-citizens are in arms for the defence of the Government and the country, I will not do it. We must have victory to insure respect from the South, to dictate proper terms of peace, and to stand up in the face of the world friendly or opposed, to have their profound regard. I have been called Disunionist, Secessionist, and traitor; but I believe I can truly say that no man in Massachusetts has lost more and sacrificed more than I have in friends, certainly in political power. I speak of my party and for the moment the loss of country. Are any so absurd, so malicious, as to suppose that I would have made these sacrifices for nothing? I forgive them. I have for thirty years, from the time when I perceived the clouds of the coming storm gathering in the North, and above all in the South, done all that I could in more than one party to avoid it for my country.

I will not undertake to foretell coming events, for I have had many accusations in this respect, but I will say one word on the military position. This war must be pursued for twenty years if need be to have victory.

Much fault has been found with our officers and soldiers in regard to the battle before Manassas—that it ought not to have been fought. But that battle was a *necessity*. If it had not been fought that week, Washington would now be in the power of the enemy. If it had been delayed, the 75,000 three months' volunteers would have been withdrawn. In that battle New-England showed herself true. The Second Rhode Island Regiment, the Second New-Hampshire and two Massachusetts regiments were in the thickest of that hot fight. We have proved that we of New-England had the true metal. And it is the duty of New-England still to show that we have not only brains to think, and mechanical ability to manufacture for the country, but that we have brave hands and stout hearts to battle for our native land, and stand up for our rights as did our fathers of the Revolution. And let us now in this great temple of nature, by the music of this sounding ocean, swear to be faithful to the Government of the United States, and to restore the Constitution of our country."

PORTUGAL AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

DECLARATION AGAINST PRIVATEERING.

The Philadelphia *North American* prints the subjoined translation of a decree issued by the King of Portugal, in reference to privateering. The document is understood to have been obtained through the patriotic assiduity of Minister HARVEY:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Being proper, in view of the circumstances at present existing in regard to the United States of America, to carry into effect the principles established in the Declaration of Paris, 16th April, 1856, made by the representatives of the Powers that signed the treaty of peace of 30th March of that year, to which declaration my Government acceded, and likewise, for the same reason, to adopt other measures which I deem opportune, I have been pleased, after hearing the Council of State, to decree as follows:

ARTICLE I. In all the ports and waters of this Kingdom, as well as on the Continent and in the adjacent islands as in the ultramarine provinces, Portuguese subjects and foreigners are prohibited from fitting out vessels destined for privateering.

ART. II. In the same ports and waters referred to in the preceding article is in like manner prohibited the entrance of privateers and of the prizes made by privateers or by armed vessels.

The cases of overruling necessity, (*force maior,*) in which, according to the law of nations, hospitality is indispensable, are excepted from this regulation, without permission, however, being allowed in any manner for the sale of any objects proceeding from prizes.

The Ministers and Secretaries of State of all the Departments will thus understand and cause it to be executed. Palace of Necessidades, 29th of July, 1861, King, Marquez de Loule, Alberto, Antonio de Mordes Carvalho, Visconde de Sada da Bandeira, Carlos Bento da Silva, Thiago Augusto Velloso de Horta, Antonio Jose d'Avila.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GOV. ANDREW.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, Sept. 14, 1861.

COLONEL: It has been represented to me that the Roman Catholic soldiers in the Massachusetts regiments have been frequently debarred the privilege of attending public worship, conducted according to the rites of their Church, when it might have been easily accorded to them; and the motive of this action on the part of their officers is naturally attributed, by some persons, to sectarian prejudice and religious bigotry.

It is one of the misfortunes of a state of war, that the exercise of the most precious rights must often be denied, by the exigencies of discipline and of the service; and that it must often be impossible to allow officers or men to leave their quarters, even to discharge the sacred duty of attendance on Divine worship. And I am moreover advised that it any man has been denied this liberty at any time when it might reasonably have been granted, this has not been from any inclination to interfere with the rights of conscience, but from a mistaken estimate of the strictness of discipline required at the time.

By the appointment to each regiment of a Chaplain selected by the field officers and company commanders, it has been sought to remedy, as far as possible, this difficulty, and provide for the spiritual wants of the troops; but if in any regiment there are soldiers whose religious convictions prevent them from attending on the regimental services, I trust that, whenever an opportunity offers, and the men can be allowed to be absent, the commanders of regiments will perceive the importance of aiding them in their desire to attend the services of their own churches, and would suggest that they might be sent in squads, under command of an officer detailed for that duty.

If other men, amid the bustle of life, are often forgetful of their obligations to God, a devout frame of mind should certainly be encouraged in the soldier, who may be at any moment called into his immediate presence; and those who are mindful of their duty to Him, will ever be found to be the best soldiers in a good cause, since they are the best men everywhere, truly regarding the rights of others, from a sense of moral rectitude, and brave before the face of all danger and every foe, as the dread of doing wrong casts out all other fear.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Commander-in-Chief.

REIGN OF TERROR AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of highway robberies, stabbings on the street, and burglaries. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 13th, in noticing them, says:

"Our readers may breakfast on horrors this morning."

"The frequent outrages now being perpetrated upon our citizens cry aloud for a vigilant police. Let the officers keep a sharp look-out for these diabolical wretches. It is probable that one band of scoundrels have committed all of the astounding crimes which, during the last week, have begun to ruin the good name of our city."

The *Whig*, of the 19th inst., says:

"The war, in drawing from our midst the most turbulent and unruly of our population, has also supplied their places with fit representatives of the most dangerous and corrupt classes of other cities—ruffians who would cut a throat for fifty cents, and perpetrate the grossest outrages against law and humanity, without the slightest compunctions of conscience."

JEFF. THOMPSON.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "The rebel JEFF. THOMPSON, now figuring so extensively and defiantly, is known by the writer to be an infamous scoundrel. He is a native of Jefferson County, Virginia, and practiced law at Charlestown bar. Being of handsome size and proportions, and winning address, he was exceedingly popular, and had he had talents and virtue commensurate with external appearances, would have risen to distinguished position. But his true character did not long remain concealed, for he proved false to an amiable, loving wife and three children, by seducing a young lady of Charlestown. Fearing the steel of the outraged brothers of the unfortunate lady, he hastily fled, and his whereabouts were not known for some years, when he turned up in Missouri. Fifteen years are passed, and the rebel adulterer has become famous for the crime in aiding in the destruction of his country. Brand the infamous wretch, and pass his name in the chapter with FLOYD, WIGFALL, WISE, MASON & Co.

THE LOAN IN HARTFORD.

From the Hartford Courant, Sept. 23.

The contribution to the National 7 3-10ths Loan at the Hartford Bank, for the five days ending Saturday, has been $125,000, of which $100,000 was taken by the Bank itself. The State Bank has taken $90,000, and the Phœnix Bank $260,000. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company is said to have gone in for $100,000, and Col. SAM. COLT for a similar amount. The Mercantile Bank subscribes for $65,000; the Ætna, $55,000; Connecticut River Banking Company, $50,000; GEO. P. BISSELL & Co., Bankers, $50,000; Exchange Bank, $30,000; Hartford County Bank, $15,000. Individuals can procure the notes of these banks, in any amount desired, from $50 upwards. The interest is large, and the investment escapes taxes.

ESCAPE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Thursday, the 19th instant, says:

"We learn that a party of six Yankee mercenaries escaped from the tobacco factory in which they were confined about 6 o'clock last evening, and notwithstanding the vigorous search which was at once instituted for them, continued, up to a late hour last night, to elude the pursuit."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 2128, 2461, 3248, 3802, 3958, 3998, 4056, 4160, 4264, 4332, 4345, 4367, 4413, 4473, 4509, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4720, 4724, 4725, 4731, 4759, 4788, 4789, 4843, 4833, 4867, 4898, 4921, 4946, 4960, 5203, 5041, 5042, 5044, 5113, 5115, 5116, 3429, (old No.,) 3460, 3607, 4081, 4149, 4354, 4397, 4530, 4621, 4633, 4645, 4647, 4654, 4688½, 4712, 4778, 4791, 4842, 4848, 4892, 4901, 4959, 4915, 5060, 508, 5718.

Proceedings in Attachment—Motion to Discharge after Judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Richard T. Spencer vs. *The Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works.*—This was an application for a discharge of attachment. In May last an attachment was issued against the defendants as a foreign corporation, under which the Sheriff levied upon property which is now in his hands. On the 4th of this month, on papers alleging that the value of the property attached was less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff in the action, and an appearance on behalf of the defendants, an *ex parte* order was made that an inventory and appraisement of the property be made under section 241 of the Code, by the Sheriff of this County, with the assistance of two disinterested freeholders, due notice of time and place being given to plaintiff's attorney. The appraisement was waived by the plaintiff's attorney, who consented that the value should be estimated at $700, the demand being over $3,000.

Judgment was taken in favor of the plaintiff, and an appeal taken by the defendants, who, having delivered a sufficient undertaking under section 241 of the Code, now applied for a discharge of the attachment under section 240 of the Code. The Court held as follows:

HOFFMAN, J.—I think the motion must be denied.

The theory of provisional remedies is, that they give some intermediate and conditional protection and assistance before a judgment has defined the rights of the parties. The judgment in this case, although appealed from, is a perfect absolute judgment, as if affirmed in the highest Courts, with its enforcement arrested by the appeal. In the case of an arrest the application for an order must be made before judgment, (section 183;) claim and delivery before answer, (section 206;) an injunction before judgment, (section 220.)

The motion to set aside an injunction may be made at any time before trial, (section 225;) upon claim and delivery, the defendant may get back the property taken before its delivery to the plaintiff. Where the action is contract, and the defendant has not been bailed, he may move to discharge an arrest even after judgment, before he is charged in execution. (1 Duer, 645.)

The language of section 240 admits of a construction under which the present motion might be made after judgment. On the contrary, the form of the undertaking prescribed in the 241st section implies a future anticipated judgment.

The 232d section directs the Sheriff to keep the property seized, or the proceeds of what may have been sold, to answer any judgment which may be obtained in the action. By the 227th section the property attached is to be as security for the satisfaction of such judgment as the plaintiff may recover. By the 237th section, in case judgment be entered for the plaintiff, the Sheriff shall satisfy the same out of the property attached by him, by paying over the proceeds of any sales made by him, and the avails of any credits collected by him; and if execution has issued, by selling any other attached property. "When the judgment and all costs shall have been paid, the Sheriff, upon reasonable demand, shall deliver over to the defendant the residue of the property attached, or the proceeds thereof."

These provisions show quite clearly that, after judgment for the plaintiff, the lien has become consummated, the right to satisfaction out of the specific property established, though satisfaction is suspended, in that it becomes then equivalent to an execution actually levied.

No such thing is known in the law as a redelivery of property levied upon, when an appeal stays further proceedings upon the levy.

I am of opinion that this application cannot be made after judgment.

Motion denied, without costs.

Mr. Beach for motion; Mr. Bangs, opposed.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 10
Kentucky	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 5
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

NIBLO'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL—PANORAMA AND LECTURE ON THE WAR.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. GILBERT'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was a still day in Washington, and along the lines of the Army across the Potomac. The rebels kept remarkably quiet, not even showing themselves at any point. It has recently been discovered, by the Potomac flotilla, that new batteries have been erected by the rebels at Freestone Point, and on Wednesday two or three vessels approached the place, and threw in a few shells, which elicited a response. The location of the batteries having been ascertained, it is thought that measures will soon be taken to capture them, as they have rifled cannon, which porve a considerable annoyance to vessels passing up or down.

The good news from Missouri, which we published yesterday, proves to have been bogus, and the bad news consequently remains almost without a redeeming word. Gen. SEIGEL has not surrounded PRICE at Lexington. On the contrary, a dispatch from St. Louis assures us that Gen. SEIGEL has been in that city for several weeks, and consequently could not be performing any such agreeable service. Gen. HUNTER, another National commander, who was reported to have reached Lexington, has but just reached Jefferson City from Bolla. Meantime we receive additional particulars of the seige at Lexington, which still further prove—though such proof is not necessary—how bravely and how enduringly Col. MULLIGAN and his little band resisted the assaults of the immense rebel force which beleaguered them. From 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning until 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the fighting was so incessant that our men had neither time to sleep nor eat. During this time several charges were made by the rebels, each of which was repulsed with the greatest spirit. The enemy also erected breastworks of hemp-bales, and fired upon the garrison from tree-tops, hill-sides and roofs of houses. The surrender was at last made against the strongest protest of Col. MULLIGAN, who wished to attack the enemy with the bayonet in the open field.

The latest intelligence from Gen. LANE reports him to be moving towards Oceola, in Western Missouri. He had a fight on the 21st inst. at Papinsville, with a superior force of the rebels, whom he surprised and routed. His loss was seventeen killed and a large number wounded, while the rebels lost forty killed, one hundred prisoners, and all their tents, wagons and supplies. Gen. LANE has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Western Missouri, guaranteeing protection to all not in arms against the Government.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from Havana and Matanzas, arrived at this port last night, with advices from the former place to the 20th inst. Our correspondent, whose letter we give elsewhere, states that the French war steamer *Lavoissier* left Havana on the 19th, supposed for New-Orleans, with the intention of passing the blockade and delivering dispatches to the French Consul there. Should she succeed in passing our war vessels, it was to be considered conclusive proof of the ineffectiveness of the blockade. The Spanish gun-boat *Gen. Lero*, it was understood, was to leave for Pass l'Outre in a few days—Capt. LAURENT, of the New-Orleans packet *A. A. Chapman*, having volunteered to pilot her up the river. It was conjectured, also, that the British Commodore, who had recently touched at Havana, had taken the same direction.

Yesterday, the second Fast Day held this year, was most strictly observed throughout the City by all classes. Christian and Jew vied with each other in the observance of the day, and many were the fervent prayers offered by all denominations for the success of our arms. All wholesale stores were closed; so were nearly all the retail ones. Here and there one was open, but it was the exception, not the rule. At the different churches the congregations were immense,—in fact the whole City seemed determined to bend the knee and supplicate Him who knoweth all things and holds the fate of nations in the hollow of His hand. It was a most impressive day, and one that will be long remembered in the land.

Through our correspondent with Gen. BANKS' command, we receive interesting intelligence relative to the numbers and condition of the rebels on the Upper Potomac. Immediately on the river, from Harper's Ferry to Dam No. 5, there are about four hundred of them; in and around Martinsburgh are about five hundred, principally engaged in depredations upon the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; at Charlestown, there are but two companies of Virginia militia, used as laborers, and at Winchester there are only from three to four thousand militia, who are also used as laborers, and are half-clothed, half-shod and half-starved. This estimate of the rebel force at Winchester corresponds with that given in our Washington dispatches a day or two ago. Gen. JOHNSTON himself is stated to be at the Fauquier Sulphur Springs, where he has been for several days, for the benefit of his health. The general impression among the people on the Virginia side is that no attempt to invade Maryland is now contemplated by the rebel leaders, the breaking up of the Maryland Legislature preventing this opportunity. There have been no movements of importance in Gen. [illegible] command.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, JOHN [illegible] Wednesday afternoon had a [illegible] into the hands of the [illegible] detachment of one of the [illegible] containing JAMES R. [illegible] and sixteen others, while on their way to join ZOLLICOFFER, and BRECKINRIDGE is understood to have been in Cincinnati with the party, but succeeded in making his escape. He may be too venturesome yet for his own safety.

The commander of a vessel, which arrived at Boston, yesterday, from Demarara, which port she left on the 4th inst., reports that the pirate Sumter had been at Surinam, where she was supplied with coal by an English planter. She left on the 1st inst., steering southward. She is expected now in the track of coffee-laden vessels from Rio de Janeiro.

Senator WILSON'S Regiment, 1,046 strong, which has been encamped at Readville, Mass., for a month past, will, on Monday next, break camp, proceed to Boston, and thence over the New-Haven Railroad, on Tuesday, to this City. It will be accompanied by Capt. FOLLETT'S battery of Light Artillery, and Capt. WENTWORTH'S Company of Sharpshooters. Great preparations are being made in Boston for their reception, and their arrival in this City will probably be signalized by a suitable ovation of the people. It is understood that JAMES T. BRADY will present a flag to Col. WILSON'S Regiment at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

By the Pony Express, which passed Sweet Water, twenty-four miles east of Salt Lake City, yesterday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 18th inst. Trade in California was still fair and active. The United States Marshal for the District was attentively engaged in ascertaining the whereabouts of goods and vessels liable to confiscation under the act of Congress passed at the late session, and several important seizures had been made by him, among them two large lots of tobacco. The sloop-of-war *Wyoming* and the revenue-cutter *Jo. Lane* had also been sent in pursuit of the ship *Ashland*, supposed to be loading with guano at George's Island. She belongs in New-Orleans, and her commander is represented to be a rank rebel. Enlistments were going on rapidly throughout the State, in pursuance of the call recently made for volunteers to serve on the Overland Mail route, and six companies of infantry were already encamped near San Francisco. According to a new Directory of San Francisco, just published, the present population of that city is 83,223, composed of 40,000 white males, 37,000 white females, 3,000 Chinese and 2,000 colored people. There is later intelligence from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands by this arrival, but nothing of importance.

A large meeting of white and colored citizens was held at Shiloh Church, last evening, to hear the story of WILLIAM, an escaped slave. The story proved highly interesting and amusing, and elicited a volunteer collection to aid in WILLIAM'S education.

The Crisis in Kentucky.

The *Tribune*, of this City, yesterday had the astonishing misstatement that Kentucky is wholly unprepared for the present emergency, and that while "thousands of her wild and reckless youth" are already enrolled in the armies of JEFF. DAVIS, "not five hundred natives of the State have till *now* shouldered a musket for the Union." We do not claim that Kentucky has been training the Army that she needs at the present moment, but it is certainly a gross oversight for the *Tribune* not to remember Camp Robinson, in Garrard County, where for over two months Gen. NELSON has been recruiting and drilling regiments for the United States service. In Camp Robinson there had been gathered an Army numbering certainly very nearly 6,000 at the time when Kentucky was invaded, and with the exception of a few hundred exiled East Tennesseeans, it was purely a Kentucky force. At Louisville, also, it should not be forgotten that Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU has been, for two months, at least, gathering a Kentucky force in his camp on the Indiana side, and that he had between 2,000 and 8,000 well-disciplined men under his command, ready to march, and that did march, on the first note of danger, to the threatened points on the railroad south of Louisville.

In addition to these two camps, holding in the aggregate near 9,000 ready disciplined Kentucky Volunteers, enlisted in the United States service, (it was these forces that grieved the neutral MAGOFFIN and the pious POLK so much,) there are thousands of "Home Guards" enrolled in the State, among whom President LINCOLN took care to distribute arms early as last May. These "Home Guards" are rushing to the field now, and a letter from Kentucky to the *Tribune* of the very issue that makes this grave editorial charge against Kentucky, states that by the last of this present month Kentucky will have 25,000 to 30,000 men ready to take the field.

But we would not argue from these facts that Kentucky does not deserve and demand the instant and active aid of the Government, and of the friends of Republican liberty everywhere, in the struggle that is upon her. If Kentucky had been as remiss as the *Tribune* asserts, in preparing to help herself, there would be little disposition on the part of others to fly to her aid. But when it is in evidence that her gallant sons have been enrolling themselves and disciplining in camps within her borders, despite the active hostility of the State Executive, and all the treasonable elements in the Commonwealth—when it is in evidence that her "Home Guards" have been organizing and striving to obtain arms ever since May last; and that now "25,000 to 30,000 men" are rallying to the Union standard on hardly a week's call—the impulse of every generous patriot, everywhere in the country is, that loyal, glorious old Kentucky should have every assistance and every appliance of war that the most favored part of the Republic has.

What is the fact with regard to Kentucky? The State is invaded by the legions of JEFF. DAVIS. The rebels are supposed to have now 55,000 armed men on her soil. They hold Bowling-Green, Columbus and Hickman, and they threaten Louisville. Kentucky has a small army well armed and drilled; but not one-half the force—perhaps not one-fourth the force—that the Confederates have hurled upon her. But Kentucky could instantly put thirty thousand of her own soldiers in camp, if there were arms in the State for them. But the arms are not there. There are very few small arms in the State—only such as the loyal Home Guards, by their own exertions, have been procuring—and next to no artillery at all. This last is a most serious misfortune. The rebels are strong in artillery in Kentucky, compared with the Unionists, and the odds in the first encounters must be fearfully against the Kentuckians.

Kentucky can take care of her own rebels easily enough. She could also attend effectually to all the rebels that Tennessee could send upon her soil. But we must not expect her to bear the brunt of the entire Confederate armies that are pouring upon her rich plains from Cumberland Gap, from New-Madrid and from Nashville, and all along her Southern border, seeking food for the South, and comfortable Winter quarters for themselves. The soldiers thus marched upon Kentucky are long trained men—almost veterans in the field, and they will be commanded by Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, certainly one of the ablest commanders of the country. We cannot expect 30,000 or 50,000 Kentuckians, the mass of them as yet unused to life in camp and field, and three-fourths of them wholly unarmed, and with no artillery at all on their side, to stem the tide of a well-disciplined Army of the Confederates, greatly superior in numbers, under the best of leadership, and with the best of field artillery, fighting their way into the richest pasture lands, where are the finest beeves and the fullest barns in the West or in the world.

Kentucky is loyal and active for the Union, and has not forgotten preparation, but has made all that it has been possible to make; and has now enthusiastic and warlike men to the number of 40,000 fully, we are not afraid to say, ready to dash into the fight. But all that is not enough. They need artillery and all other arms in Kentucky; and well-disciplined armies far beyond their own resources, to oppose the Confederate Armies of the Mississippi Valley, that are seeking through their borders the granaries and storehouses of the Ohio River. Kentucky must have this aid promptly for the nation's sake, and cheerfully for her own sake, for she has not neglected self-defence, but done all so far that it was in the power of her people to do. The nation must rush to the rescue in Kentucky, for there is the battle-field where not her destiny alone, but that of the valley of the Ohio is to be decided. With quick aid Kentucky will win a glorious and immortal victory for the Union, and it should be the pride and pleasure, as it most clearly is the duty, of the Government and the people to give it.

United States Circulating Notes.

Congress at its recent War session directed, in the general Loan act, the use by the Treasury of any part of fifty million dollars in United States Notes of Circulation, of small denominations, not below five dollars, payable on demand at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati or St. Louis. Twenty millions in these Notes, of *fives*, *tens* and *twenties*, have been prepared under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and are now being circulated as rapidly as they can be signed and registered at the Department, though not as fast as the public all over the country would like to take them, in place of gold coin, for the Government dues. They were promptly approved and warmly recommended for the Army by an order from the veteran Lieutenant-General, WINFIELD SCOTT. For Army payments they are eagerly accepted, as the greatest imaginable convenience to all ranks, and by none with more grateful promptness than by the common soldier in our volunteer Army. The alternative of gold coin at the same time is not withheld, but the Paymasters at Fortress Monroe report that six out of seven of the men and officers give preference to the United States Circulating Notes. At Arlington, twelve out of nineteen thousand dollars paid to a single regiment, some days ago, were in these Notes. At the Sub-Treasury in this City, where there is yet no adequate supply of the Notes for original distribution, the Cashier is every day applied to to repay out the Notes which return from Washington and the West for redemption, which he is doing to the full extent of these redemptions. At the West they are received with the greatest favor by all the people and by all moneyed institutions in Cincinnati, Chicago, &c., a rumor put afloat in this city to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no good reason why this should not be so. The United States Notes are not so much employed for the profit as for the convenience of the Treasury. They are not made so much to create a money capital at Washington as to save the undue disturbance of the Money markets on the seaboard by the frequent and heavy transfers of gold coin to the interior for Army purposes, where such coin is intrinsically less valuable to the trade of the country than these United States Notes, payable in coin on the seaboard, to which all the interior exchanges inevitably tend. At the North and East they are universally acceptable among the people. The exceptions among the bankers are quite rare, and confined, as we believe, to certain parties in this City, who have made the exclusive bullion system a sort of hobby. At the general Bank Convention of the three great cities, on the 15th of August, these parties were left in a small minority on making the question of interference with the National circulation. Since then the bankers of Philadelphia have unanimously reaffirmed their sanction of United States Notes redeemable on demand, and from Boston we have yet to hear the first word of objection.

These facts being so, some surprise is naturally manifested that the question should be kept open by two or three Bank and Clearing-house officers in this City, and the more that their opposition should be coupled with an intimation that the Secretary must give up the system, or incur *their* displeasure in his future conduct of the Ways and Means of the Treasury. We hope and rather believe, for the present, at least, that no such threats have been directly made. If they have, it is on no official authority, we are quite sure. Neither the Boards of Direction connected with the Bank officers referred to, nor the Clearing-house Committee, are likely to indorse such a species of petty warfare on the Treasury.

Facts from the Census.

As the exact and official returns of the Census are being made public, we behold more clearly the precise march and direction of the population which has been filling up, during the last ten years, the unoccupied territory of the Union. Its grand and main course is Westward, with some currents to the North-west and some to the South-west. The flood of population over some of our new States in the far West, has probably never been equaled in the history of emigration, both in the character of the emigrants and in the number placed upon new soil, where before were the animals of the prairie and the forest, and the roving Indian. Minnesota, for instance, increases from 6,077 inhabitants in 1850, to 162,022 in 1860, or at a rate of increase of over *twenty-five hundred per cent*; Oregon from 13,294 to 52,464, or at the rate of two hundred and ninety-four per cent; Iowa from 192,214 to 674,948, or at 251.22 per cent; Texas from 212,592 to 602,432, or 183.37 per cent; Wisconsin from 305,391 to 775,878, or 154.08 per cent.

Arkansas increases 107 per cent, and Illinois over 100 per cent. The average rate of the growth of population in all the States the last decade is 35.02 per cent. There are nineteen States below this average, the lowest in order being Vermont, 0.32 per cent.; then New-Hampshire, 2.55 per cent.; and next South Carolina, 5.28; Maine following with 7.78 and Tennessee with 11.68, and once powerful Virginia with only 12.27, while North Carolina shows only 14.23. There are eleven States counting 19,528,556 inhabitants, or an average of more than one and a half millions each, namely; Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-York, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia.

In Territories, the greatest advance is, of course, in Utah, or 254.07 per cent. In New-Mexico it reaches 51.98.

The *black* current must always be the important one to the statistician of this continent. The census reveals a steady stream of negroes from the seaboard towards the South-west. Virginia retains her old preëminence as the breeder of slaves for market, in which noble occupation she is apparently closely followed by South Carolina, while the States whither this disgusting traffic tends, are Arkansas, Mississippi, and especially Texas. The average increase of the slaves is moderately large, or 23.42 per cent. There is a loss in but two States, Delaware (of 21.48 per cent.) and Maryland (3.52.) The increase in Virginia is only 3.88 per cent., and in South Carolina 5.28—this small advance evidently resulting from exportation. Kentucky, too, shows an increase of but 4.87 per cent. the last decade, which gives a most gratifying prospect of the destiny of the system in Kentucky, as it is believed no very important numbers have been exported during the last ten years from that State. North Carolina only exhibits an advance of 14.74, and Tennessee of 15.17 per cent. Missouri presents a larger increase than was expected—namely, 31.51. The great increase is in Texas, where it reaches over *two hundred and ten per cent.* (210.66;) in Arkansas it is 135.89, and in Florida, 57.09; in Mississippi, 40.98.

In two States only are the slaves more numerous than the whites: in South Carolina, where they number 402,541, against 291,623 of the white inhabitants, and in Mississippi, being 436,696 to 353,969 whites.

Their largest number in any one State is in Virginia, (490,887,) and the next in Georgia, (462,232.)

In the Territories there are 10 slaves enumerated in Nebraska, 24 in New-Mexico, and 29 in Utah. The District of Columbia shows a loss of slaves of 13.72 per cent.

Among the *free colored* population the increase is very small through the Union—only 10.68 per cent. Their largest numbers are to be found, as usual, in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Little valuable in a statistical point of view is to be extracted from the tables of this population, as the diminution from banishment or emigration cannot be distinguished from that arising from natural and regular causes. The theory sustained recently by an able statistician in Washington—Mr. WESTON—that the free negro inevitably diminishes on this Continent, is not yet sufficiently confirmed by facts to be admitted as a satisfactory scientific hypothesis. The race undoubtedly dies out in climates not adapted to it—as, for instance, in the Northern States; but whether it decays in freedom in the Middle or Southern latitudes, does not yet fully appear. In many of the Southern and Western States there are laws expelling the free negro, and their decrease, observed in those States, during the last decade, may be due to these extraneous causes. Their largest increase in a Slave State, is in Georgia, (18.01 per cent.;) in Alabam, 16.11; in Maryland, 12.04. The greatest decrease in Arkansas, 77.47. Greatest increase in a Free State, in Minnesota, 487.18 per cent. In New-York, they *lose* 2.18 per cent.

It will probably be many decades before we shall show such a rapid growth of numbers as in the last. The next census will no doubt reveal new currents and new directions in our population. Instead of streams from East to West, we may then have many from North to South, and new results to chronicle in regard to the movements or decrease of the black population.

Strength and Prosperity of the North in the Period of Civil War.

If every natural law that man turns to his account and makes his servant, instead of being his master, is a triumph of his genius, how much greater must that be when he recasts a continent and adapts it to his convenience and his will. The colonists of this country found its great rivers—its natural highways—discharging their waters two thousand miles from the future seats of commerce, wealth and population of the Atlantic slope fronting the Old World. They speedily set to work to correct this oversight of nature. A whole continent had to be reformed. The outlet of the great lakes was diverted into the magnificent estuary of the Hudson—the Mississippi into the great lakes—so that the two great rivers of the continent, watering its fairest portions, and a territory unequaled in the world for the productiveness of its soil and salubrity of its climate, were, in effect, turned into our harbor, and flow past our docks and wharves, bringing to us a commerce greater in bulk and value of the kind than that of any other country in the world. In peace it was a grand spectacle, and a source of untold wealth. In war, it is the stay and support both of the Government and people, and the astonishment of other nations, who judged of the effect of a civil war in this country by their own experience. They could be brought to an understanding of our condition and strength only by facts which are every day forced upon them by the freedom and extent of our internal commerce. The country really needs no other outlet for its products than the harbor of New-York. The great system of public works resting upon it, penetrates nearly every county of each State, and afford not only the most expeditious, but, in most instances, the cheapest routes to markets, whether at home or abroad. Every Southern port closed, swells the commerce of our own. Up to this period in the season, the Southern embargo has affected only breadstuffs and provisions that were wont to go down the Mississippi. These are all turned north, and come to us over our railroads and canals. We have no statement of the increased traffic of the former, for the present year, as these only report yearly, but we get weekly accounts from the canals. The excess of breadstuffs over last year, which have already reached tide-water through this avenue, equals 10,000,000 bushels; the quantity for the past year being 23,000,000, for the present 33,000,000 bushels. The increase of traffic on the railroads has probably been in still greater ratio. The total quantity brought to tide-water the past year by the Erie and Central Railroads, and the Erie Canal, was 73,000,000 bushels; the present year it will exceed 100,000,000, giving us for exportation, in addition for what is wanted for domestic consumption, a quantity valued at the lowest estimate, at $100,000,000.

Here is the secret of our strength, which foreigners could never believe in till they had seen it demonstrated, and which is really a great surprise to ourselves. Our public works, fortunately, had been fully completed before the war broke out. The reward of loyalty has been domestic peace and order. In all the States true to the Government, the articulations of their industries and social intercourse have not been in the slightest degree impaired. It is this freedom which has enabled them not only to carry on the war, but preserves without a blight all the sources of their prosperity. In the commerce of our Atlantic ports we shall soon add to breadstuffs the tobacco crop of Kentucky and Missouri, and the cotton of the South, if this comes to market at all. Of this there can be no reasonable doubt. When the possession of Memphis is gained, the embargo upon cotton will be broken. While the blockade of Southern ports will prevent all egress through them, trade and commerce will everywhere follow the progress of our arms. We shall restore freedom to these as well as to the people of the South.

But whatever may be the fate of the rebel States, the Northern—thanks to the enterprise and energy of their people—had achieved commercial independence before the civil war broke out. They were already complete in themselves. So far as they are concerned, the war is a foreign one. Our financial position is fully assured by abundant crops of breadstuffs, and the fortunate concurrence of an active foreign demand. This will maintain a balance of trade in our favor, and prevent any disturbance in the money market. For the war our resources are ample to its vigorous prosecution. It is a remarkable fact, that though waged at a great distance from New-York, which supplies the greater portion of the money, it exerts no tendency to lessen the quantity of specie at the great monetary centre. On the 17th of August last, immediately preceding the taking of the National Loan, there were in the Banks and Sub-Treasury in this City, $54,114,229 in coin; on the 21st. inst., $52,500,000, notwithstanding that the payments of the Government at this period had equaled $1,000,000 daily—a very large portion of them being at the West. The return current has already set in, which brings back the gold as fast as it is paid out. The payment of the first installment of the loan created no disturbance whatever, nor will the second or third. There was some apprehension felt, but even this has been removed. The monetary question of the war is disposed of. All others are practically solved in the solution of this.

THE MISHAP TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—Until we have accounts from the vessel itself, it will be premature to pronounce the late misadventure of the *Great Eastern* evidence that the ship is a failure. The presumptions are, however, strongly against her. Having sailed from Liverpool on the 11th inst., she is met in the course of the fourth day putting back, with the loss of both side-wheels, of very nearly all her boats, with bulwarks stove in, and rolling so heavily that the passengers could only maintain their footing on deck by clinging to ropes stretched across for the purpose. Here are nearly all the conditions for which the *Great Eastern* claimed superiority, if not perfection, violated. She cannot outride even a moderate storm. For on the day of her departure, the *Saxonia* sailed from Southampton for New-York, passing very nearly over the course taken by the *Great Eastern*; and while her log reports storms of wind and rain, it lays no stress upon the weather as of more than ordinary severity, and she certainly passed through it herself without damage. What special disaster or stress the great ship may have encountered we have yet to learn. But it must have been one to which smaller vessels were less sensitive.

DRAFTING IN IOWA STOPPED.—Orders have been issued from Washington, suspending the drafting for soldiers in Iowa. This is the only Northern State in which it has been found expedient to resort to that method of recruiting the Army. Voluntary enlistments have been found sufficient elsewhere, and the Secretary of War does well in putting a stop to it there. There is patriotism enough in the loyal States to furnish spontaneously, and without compulsion, all the men and money necessary for the defence of the country. If Iowa shall be laggard, the deficiency will be more than made up in Connecticut, or even in little Rhode Island. Impressed soldiers have little stomach for fighting, and still less for the drills and discipline of camp life. The leaven of patriotism is quite as essential in an Army as elsewhere. The man who fights simply because he is compelled to do so, will be very likely to forget his devotion to his country when bullets are whistling around him, and prove his devotion to himself by running away.

Canadian Affairs.

TORONTO, Thursday, Sept. 26.

Several influential gentlemen from the lower Provinces have arrived in Canada on a mission in reference to the extension of the Grand Trunk Railway to Halifax.

The Toronto *Leader* (Government organ) to-day says the work is indispensable to the military protection of the Canadian empire, and that the British Government must at once supply the connecting link of such inter-colonial railway.

It contends that if the British Government leaves Canada to defend itself in case of war, Canada will not do it, and on that ground will not build the road of its own resources, and that if Earl GREY'S principle is acted on by England, colonial connection is possible only during peace.

Hudson County Fair.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 26.

The Directors of the Agricultural Society in this County have arranged with Mr. WALTEMEIER to have his celebrated horse *Patchen* at their Fair, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of October, at Hudson.

The Continental Theatre Calamity.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 26.

Miss ZELA GALE, making the fourth of the Gale sisters, as well as Miss ANNIE CANE, died last night, making nine victims by the sad calamity at the Continental Theatre.

The Outward Bound Steamships.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Sept. 26.

The mail steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York for Liverpool, passed this place on Wednesday, and the *City of Manchester*, from New-York, Saturday last, passed about 10 o'clock on the same day.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Attempts to Break the Blockade at New-Orleans—Designs of the English and French Governments—The Slave-Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

The French steamer-of-war *Lavoisier*, which left this port early yesterday morning, is reported as being bound to New-Orleans, to deliver dispatches to the French Consul at that port. Should she be able to pass the blockading squadron, it will prove to the French Government that the blockade is not according to their ideas of a *blocus effectif*. I am informed that the Spanish gun-boat *General Lero* is to leave for the Pass in a few days, and that Capt. LAURENT, of the New-Orleans packet *A. A. Chapman*, has volunteered to pilot her up the river, and I should not be surprised to hear that the British Commodore, who appeared off this port, and sent a boat ashore yesterday, has taken the same direction. Should there be any attempt on the part of Spain, France and England to meddle in the affairs of Uncle Sam, people here are all conjecture to know how you people at the North will take it.

The first effect of the news of Col. FREMONT'S proclamation on the people here, was bad; but since then it has worn off, and I see they take it philosophically.

The Slave-trade on the island may be considered dead, and I have heard, from good authority, that one of the principal parties interested in them has given up all attempts to introduce more negroes; it is not a paying business, as too much money has to be paid, and too many risks. Two cargoes have been seized this week by the Spanish Government, and the same fate will fall to the other two cargoes daily expected. A cargo landed last month, after considerable bribes and salaries paid to clerks, &c., was left on one of the estates, according to agreement, the owner of the estate for his trouble either receiving 20 of the negroes, or $10,000; but on having the negroes in his possession refused to let them go unless he was allowed to pick out fifty of the best, for which there was no remedy but to consent.

I do not vouch for the truth of this, but I am informed that the Spanish Government has revoked the order about permitting the free entry of Confederate vessels into the ports of the Island.

A most atrocious murder was committed three days ago. A house of a merchant was broken into, it is supposed by some party entering by a grocery store next door, after gagging the only servant in the house, ransacked the whole house, took away some $10,000 in specie and a large amount in jewelry, murdered in cold blood the old negro servant, who, perhaps, knew one of them, placed his body on a bed, and set fire to a pile of clothes they put under him, and left the house to burn. Fortunately a watchman saw the light, and the fire was extinguished in time to ascertain the facts. The grocer next door is in prison on strong evidence of being a party in the crime.

Business is extremely dull; in fact, I have never seen such a dead calm. Yours, P.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Trade in California—Confiscations of Southern Property—Briskness of Enlistments—From Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

SWEET WATER, 24 miles East of Salt Lake City, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

The Pony Express from San Francisco, with dates to the 18th inst., passed here at 9 A. M. to-day, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 18—P. M.

Arrived 15th, ships *Elective*, Sidney; *Mark Comstock*, New-Zealand. 16th, ship *Sea Serpent*, New-York; bark *Camilla*, Port Phillippi.

Trade continues fair and active. Candles have advanced. 23c. were refused for a lot of Schnapps. Crushed Sugar, prime, 13c. Isthmus Butter, prime, 27½c.@28½c. J. H. & Co.'s Lard, 16c. Large Rio Coffee, 20c. 1,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine sold at $1 50. Domestic Spirits dull.

The sloop-of-war *Wyoming* and the Revenue cutter *Joe Lane*, have been sent from this port in pursuit of the ship *Ashland*, which is probably loading with guano at George's Island. She belongs in New-Orleans, and if captured will be confiscated. The second mate and five men deserted from her at Elida Island, off the coast of Lower California, and they assert that the Captain is a rebel, and treated the Northern men on board with savage cruelty.

Soon after the arrival of the clipper ship *Sea Serpent*, the revenue officer seized $12,000 worth of tobacco, consigned to GREER, HEATH & OLLIS, on information received that the property belonged to Southern owners.

On Saturday a large lot of tobacco that came on the ship *Swordfish*, which belonged to the same companies, was seized on the receipt of the same kind of information.

The reports from the interior show that the recent appeals to the military spirit of the people have not been in vain. At the rate companies are offered, the five regiments will soon be filled up.

Six companies of infantry, that have encamped near San Francisco, being a part of the 1,500 called for service on the Overland Mail route, have been sent to Los Angelos. This unexpected movement, coupled with the recent information of the sudden departure of troops already in the South for San Bernardino, would indicate that Gen. SUMNER has intelligence of a spirit of disunionism among the Southern sympathizers in that part of the State, which are hidden from the public at large. It now appears that the entire overland force is, for the present, to be stationed at San Angelos.

The California Steam Navigation Company transport companies of soldiers on the waters traversed in this State by their steamers free of charge.

Maj.-Gen. HALLOCK, of this city, has received his appointment as a Major-General of the regular Army of the United States. He has taken the oath of office and will go east by the steamer of Oct. 1, to join Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Army.

The Agricultural State Fair opened at Sacramento on a much greater scale than heretofore. Persons who have attended the State Fairs at the East state that the exhibition of stock at Sacramento equals the exhibition at the National Fair at Richmond three years ago, and Chicago two years ago.

A new Directory of San Francisco, published under the supervision of parties regarded as undoubted authority in local and statistical matters, carefully canvass the basis for estimating the present population of the city at 83,223,—composed of 40,000 white males' 37,000 white females, 3,000 Chinese, and 2,000 colored. Considering that the city polled 11,125 votes at the recent election, the estimate of the Directory appears not too high.

The same authority states that 1,013 wooden buildings were erected in San Francisco during the year ending with August, being above one-eighth of all the buildings the city contains.

It is the general remark, from ascertained facts, that San Francisco was never so prosperous as at present.

The Yreka *Journal* states that the story of the recent massacre of a party of emigrants at Goose Lake was a heartless hoax, got up for the purpose of harrowing the soul of a resident of that place.

The Portland *Oregonian*, of the 10th inst., contains the following items:

All our late news from the Indians is favorable to peace. We should have no trouble with the Nez Perces if we could keep liquor from them.

Gold discoveries have been made in a tributary of Salmon River, and a large party had left the South Fork for the mines.

[illegible] along the overland route.

By the bark *Princess*, which arrived here, last evening, from Rio, dates have been received from Honolulu of 20th of August. The news is unimportant.

The cattle disease was supposed to be subsiding. It was attributed chiefly to the animals drinking stagnant water.

According to a late census, the population of Hawaiian Islands is 9,800, of which 2,718 are foreigners.

The population of Honolulu is 4,218, of whom 1,639 are foreigners.

The area of the twelve Islands is 3,849,608 acres.

Arrived, May 19, ship *Black Hawk*, San Francisco; June 13, *Astern*, ditto; *Compria*, Fenz, from a cruise, with 25th, whale-ship *Compria*, Fenz, from a cruise, with 1,800 barrels whale and 28 barrels sperm oil; 28th, bark *Joseph Stone*, Honolulu. Sailed, 18th, bark *Crusader*, Hampton Roads, 250 tons of guano; 30th, *Black Hawk*, ditto; 30th, *Astern*, 1,800 bags ditto; 20th, *J. M. Bailey*, 600 ditto; July 13, McKean's Island, brig *Josephine*, Honolulu. Newport, June 23, bark *Trieste*, about half loaded.

JUVEN ISLAND.

Sailed, 5th of June, ship *Cambria*, leaving all well on shore, and no vessel at the island.

IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

RESUMPTION OF PRAYER.

The 4th day was appropriately observed in all the Synagogues of the City. Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of the Spanish-street Synagogue, delivered a discourse from the 15th verse of the 91st Psalm.

"He shall call upon me and I will answer him." I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him and honor him."

Although, he said, this was a time of festivity in the Jewish Church, yet every Israelite would cordially join with his whole heart and soul in observing the day as one of fasting and prayer, when called upon by the civil authorities of their adopted country; for on the welfare of the country depend our welfare. Expectation had been raised more than once by the preached one; that the Israelites had been thankful; he preached one; that the Israelites had been thankful; he preached one; that the Israelites had been thankful; he

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has no objection to work or assist in the family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has a good character. Inquire for two days, at No. 60 University-place, between 12th and 14th sts., first door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing of a small private family; or would do sewing; is willing and agreeable; she is competent to fill the above situations; can furnish unexceptionable references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do second work, or take care of children; would assist in washing and ironing, or do the housework of a small private family; has five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting on a lady; can take care of children; good City references given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 243[illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman [illegible] as chambermaid and laundress; or as chambermaid and nurse; is willing to assist in housework in a small private family; has no objection to the country; has a good reason for leaving her last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] 26th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children and do sewing; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. [illegible]th-st., in the dry-goods store, near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and would take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 141 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 Washington-square.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable steady young woman, with a reference of five years from her last place, desires a situation in the above capacity; is neat in her person, willing and obliging; can furnish unexceptionable references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do second work, or take care of children; would assist in washing and ironing, or do the housework of a small private family; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house, or to City or country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good chamber-maid and nurse; is willing to assist in housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; she understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 91 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking, in all its branches; has the best of City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 97 East 26th-st., near Livingston-place. Also, a respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or as nurse to a good plain sewer; has the best City reference; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED, respectable woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands Spanish and Spanish cooking, bread and all kinds of baking; will assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 173 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A Scotch woman as cook, either public or private; she understands cooking and baking in all its branches; is a splendid meat and pastry cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; is good at soups, game, bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference. No need apply but gentlemen's families. Call or address No. 39 West 26th-st., three doors from 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation, first-class cook; she is fully acquainted with every branch of the service, and can give the most satisfactory references. Inquire at No. 159 West 23d-st., for two days. Can be seen at her present employers.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches; soups, pastrys and jellies; has lived in the best of families in City and country. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st, Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at Clinton-hall Employ Society, on Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED cook, a situation in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 113 7th-av., entrance in 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first class cook; has the best of City reference, and can give good satisfaction with regard to capability and neatness. Call, for two days, at No. 232½ West 25th-st., in the confectioner's.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 335 3d-av., in the bookstore, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; makes excellent bread and biscuit; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 208 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a good plain cook, who will assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; most undoubted City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; she has lived with her present employer nearly four years. Inquire, for two days, at No. 30 Clinton-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; is a good ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 40 East 23d-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS ASSISTANT COOK, OR GENERAL housework.—An English girl, lately from London, is anxious to procure a situation as above, is a good, plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is very neat and tidy, active and industrious, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, steady, competent and industrious young woman, with good recommendations, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; has no objection to do general housework; wages very moderate in a steady place. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer, and a good family baker; would make herself useful; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 222 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, middle-aged American woman, with good reference, wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 228 8th-av., in the bakery, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; good baker of bread; good City reference. Call at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or would take the charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] Fourth-av., corner of 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GOVERNESS.—[illegible] BY A LADY [illegible] in a family of children. She [illegible] and has taken a similar situation which she left [illegible] a foreign city. Address [illegible]

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation as nursery governess, or as seamstress and nurse to children. Competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music; best of reference can be given. Address or call at No. 103 West 20th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; together with a little girl nine years of age, to do general housework, or chamber-work and washing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 30th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate cook and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant young woman wishes to engage in a small family as general house servant, especially as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer serving in a religious family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 58 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's or widow's family. No objection to the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 124th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED, COMpetent woman wishes a situation; can do French fluting, and understands her business in all its branches; lived with the best families in the City. Call at No. 217 West 26th-st., good reference given; can be seen till suited; none but gentlemen's families need apply.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wants a situation in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest style; can do chamber-work if required; have the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 144 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families, and has excellent reference. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a genteel young woman, as first-rate laundress; understands French fluting; has three years' reference from last place, (City.) Apply, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with two years' references from her last lady, a situation as laundress; takes charge of a large wash, does up linens in style, and fluting, or as cook, in City or country; wages, $7. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a competent person; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in taking care of children; City reference. Call at or address No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth or grown children; is a good, quick, plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 260 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a baby; would have no objection to chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, respectable person, who understands taking care of a baby from its infancy, or would do light chamber work or plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 282 6th-av., in the store.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady, (whose husband has met with reverses,) having recently lost her child, would accept a situation to be above capacity; any first-class family requiring the services of a competent and good-dispositioned person, will find the advertiser an exception to the class; good reference. Call, between the hours of 12 and 4, at No. 114 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Scotch Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS seamstress by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with the chamberwork; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 Amity-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON having a machine, employment at her house, at any kind of sewing. is accustomed to cloak-making and dress-making. Can give the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 423 Canal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation, where she can, besides doing all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, would assist in chamberwork, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 West 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable young lady. Unexceptionable reference given. Address TERSIA, No. 60 Clinton-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress or to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist in the care of growing children; can cut and fit dresses; do all kinds of family sewing; can work in the kitchen; or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 191 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as competent waitress in a private family; is capable of taking entire charge of the silver ware. Good City reference. Call at No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., over store.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 86 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WASHER AND IRONER OR HOUSECLEANER.—A French lady wishes to go out on day's work as washer, ironer or housecleaner; she understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended; would take in washing for 3 shillings a dozen for rough dry. Call at No. 97, West 30th-st. for three days.

FREE OF CHARGE!!—FREE OF CHARGE.—Well recommended servants of all kinds, and at all prices, from $3 a month and upwards, can be procured free of any charge, at WEIR'S Office No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Particular attention paid to suiting private families, and your patronage is respectfully solicited.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; has had long experience in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; will be competent, civil and obliging and willing; has the best of City references. Address M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; advertiser has three and a half years' unexceptionable reference as to character and capability from his last place; location no object. Call or address a note, for two days, for J. S., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or at Walker's saddlery, corner of 26th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has lived with some of the best families in Europe and in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages in the best manner; lived in his last two places for ten years; can show testimony from his boyhood; has no objection to town or country; can milk, if required. Address D. K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXious to procure a situation for a coachman that he can highly recommend for the past ten years; he is a Protestant, married, and without any incumbrance, and knows his business thoroughly in every respect. Address Box No. 747 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A steady young man, (colored,) as coachman; perfectly understands the care of carriage, saddle, and trotting horses. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. WALTERS' harness store, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A colored man as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; experience of many years. Call at Mr. Coxhead's harness establishment, corner 29th-st. and Broadway, or Mr. Brewster's carriage factory, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; will wear livery; has the best reference; is intelligent, sober, honest and polite. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman leaving for Europe, a situation for his coachman, who can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply as No. 17 East 16th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man; understands gardening in all its branches; has had many years' experience in this country; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address N. Y., Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A USEFUL PERSON.—AN AMERICAN MAN and his wife would like to obtain a situation; the man understands everything connected with a farm, and is an excellent gardener and coachman; the wife can cook, bake, wash and iron, and make butter first rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, in town or country, by a respectable man, who understands his business well, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; any family requiring such, may apply, for two days, to P. C., at Jackson's grocery-store, 8th-av. Hotel.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a hotel or private boarding house, by a respectable man, who can give the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety, and is fully competent for his business. Call at No. 97 East 26th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a respectable man; speaks different languages; no objection to travel with a gentleman; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 59 3d-av., corner 11th-st., in the store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; good City reference from where he has lived four years. Call or address E. W., No. 81 West 18th-st.; can be seen for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A STEADY, COMPETENT woman, accustomed to the care of young children, and a good plain sewer; must be neat, good-tempered and obliging. Best City reference required. Apply at No. 321 6th-av., between 21 and 1 o'clock.

TO CUTTERS.—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER, who can influence trade, can make a favorable arrangement by addressing, with real name, BROWN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands doing up all kinds of fine clothes; does up muslins and French fluting in the neatest manner; or would take the washing of a small family; good reference given. Call at No. 217 West 26th-st. Inquire in the store.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO take a small family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing. The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY DESIRES to give lessons in French and piano music. Her education is most excellent, and she has superior recommendations. She has a fine piano at her residence, where she can teach the pupils, if desired. Address Mlle. A. DE B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Inquirers can be referred to present and former pupils. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway. What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway.—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MR. EDWARD SEGUIN, BARITONE, Eleve du Conservatoire Imperial de Musique, Paris, begs to announce that he will give lessons in singing, this season, at his residence, No. 122 West 21st-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York. In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, TWO HANDsome new houses on 152d-st., beautifully situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also, one three-story brick house on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also, part of house No. 1,250 Broadway. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 866 Broadway, two doors above Union-square—a tip-top place for business. Also, the basement of the same house. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and roome 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—On the Hudson, about two miles south of Poughkeepsie, with twenty-five acres of ground in lawn and high cultivation; rent to a good party, $400 per annum until Spring, and at a reasonable rate thereafter. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.; or JACOB B. JEWETT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN NINTH-st., near 6th-av. The house is three stories and attic, three rooms deep, and handsomely furnished throughout. For further particulars, apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF THREE brown-stone houses in Portland-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., 400 feet from Washington Park, and 600 yards from Fulton-av. A splendid location. Price $6,500. Can be paid for by installments if required. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB. CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON THE Pacific Bank for $3,000, payable to the order of JOHN J. PHILLIPS; payment of the same having been stopped; a liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at the Astor House, No. 19 Spring-st.

$4 REWARD.—LOST, IN MADISON-AVENUE, between 30th and 40th sts., a gold-rimmed EYEGLASS. Apply at No. 17 East 37th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 41 AND 43 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LAWRENCE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 28 West 13th-st., Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 20th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 20th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERE'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 34 West 11th-st.

ROBERT PATON, Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

AT NO. 66 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av. Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with several advantages for the education of youth, both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles S. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Located on the Hudson, 32 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MRS. MACAULAY Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MADAME F. REICHARDS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church) Principal. A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges. Mr. F. ROSSEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken. Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary. Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

MW. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Sparks, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Anchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 33 Fourth-st., corner of Madison, on Washington square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 2d of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues of the Board of Trustees, Faculty, etc., may be obtained at the Bookstores, and at the Institute. GILBERT

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Office Indian Affairs, September 27, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 2d of October next, at the office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 2-points white Mackinac blankets, to measure 62 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 52 by 62 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 50 by 60 inches, and weigh 4¾ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
2,000 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 62 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 52 by 62 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1¾ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 50 by 60 inches, and weigh 4¾ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
2,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 62 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 52 by 62 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1¾ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 50 by 60 inches, and weigh 4¾ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
2,000 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 62 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 52 by 62 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1¾ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 50 by 60 inches, and weigh 4¾ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 52 by 62 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1¾-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 50 by 60 inches, and weigh 4¾ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
400 pairs 2 1-2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1 1-2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¾ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
500 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,000 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,200 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do.
50 do. black silk do.
100 do. 3-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do.
50 do. 4-4 do.
100 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40,
50 gross worsted gartering.
40,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,200 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
12,500 do. bed ticking.
6,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. satinets.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
15,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
5,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 do. cotton maitre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
200 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS No. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.)
275 do. do. pantaloons.
275 do. do. vests.

CLASS No. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (5 sizes.)
125 neats Japanned kettles, (6 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
20 do. 8-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
150 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
25 do. grubbing hoes.
25 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 7 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wires.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid or offer.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the third of October next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if this be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be given, without modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading.

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed; (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, No. 39 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, }
Sept. 21, 1861. }

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn,

800 barrels of beef,
800 barrels of pork,

To be packed in half barrels, and delivered within thirty days from the date of the acceptance of proposals.

The beef, pork, and barrels to be of the quality and description invariably required for the use of the Navy, (except that the iron hoops be dispensed with,) and be subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, or bidders, will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—THE ADVERTISER OFFERS HIS services as partner, agent or employe, and would invest or loan at once $3,000 to $5,000, and furnish all necessary testimonials as to capacity and integrity. Address E. B. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating particulars and real name.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the plans of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 130 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 3,000 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 9½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made as four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 15, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent, per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date. MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made fo the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Are ready for delivery, and may be had for City funds, at either of our offices. TAYLOR BROS.,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl,
And No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—TO THE ASSENTING BONDHOLDERS of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company: The plan of compromise and purchase of this road, at any sale that may be made of it dated Sept. 3, 1861, having been assented to by about $3,000,000 of the Land Grant and Second Mortgage Eastern Division Bondholders, the subscribers thereto will meet at No. 52 William-st., New-York, Room No. 4, Oct. 1, 1861, at 12 M., to select Trustees to carry the plan into effect. N. A. COWDREY,
Sec. of Committee of Bondholders.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 96 Warren-st. }

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBELT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861. }

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 43 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861. }

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, on bond and mortgage on Broadway property, at six per cent. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., first floor, rear office.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD,
by MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

ONE PAIR OF BLACK PONIES 14 3-4 hands high, perfectly matched, 6 years old, BLACKHAWK STOCK, out of French Canadian mares, sound and kind, free drivers; also, ONE PHAETON WAGON AND HARNESS, complete, in excellent condition. Can be seen at STEWART & CO.'S, 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE ANDALUSIAN STALLION "FLORIDO." He is believed to be the best saddle-horse in the country; perfectly gentle and kind, as well in harness as under the saddle. Can be seen at RALSTON'S, 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES and one single horse, bay color, about 15¾ hands, perfectly gentle, and believed sound; the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe; can be seen at Lawrence's stables, No. 58 West 15th-st.

A PAIR OF VERY FINE BAY CARRIAGE horses, young, kind and gentle, warranted sound, will be sold very cheap for want of use. Apply at Stables No. 159 West 27th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$11
Second Cabin Passage.....6

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley
AUSTRALASIAN.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA. (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 25.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $30@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

She will leave New-York (second voyage) Nov. 23, 1861.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, lend, in the event of collision or of stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL H. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin to London.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80	Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85	Steerage to Paris.....36
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85	Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public. No. 18 City Hall, second story.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 183 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accomodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight trainil eaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

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HENRY STOKES, President.
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WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver,
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STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, ORAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COMBS, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2¾ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9¼ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3¼ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11¼ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2¾ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2¾ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2¾ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8¾ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 3¼ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3¼ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11¼ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7A. M
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12¼ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7¼ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1¾ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8¼ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9¼ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1¾ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7¼ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3¼ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 11¾ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9¼ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12¼ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2¼ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1¼ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2¾ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED.

BY INDIVIDUALS—BY THE MASSES.

IN THE CHURCHES AND ON THE STREETS.

We are perfectly safe in saying that, within the memory of but few residents of this City, was never a proclamation fixing a day for Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, more generally or fittingly observed than the one which was set apart yesterday for such a purpose. On other occasions of a similar character, the closing of the public offices and principal business houses, has been usual, while places less prominent pursued their usual course, at best, with half-closed blinds and doors. But yesterday the cessation of business was far more general than is customary, even upon the Sabbath. All persons, all parties, all religious denominations, of Christians and Jews, with one accord abstained from their customary week-day avocations, and repaired to their several places of worship for humiliation and prayer for the safety af our Government. The only exceptions found were among the keepers of eating and drinking-saloons. Never before, we believe, were so many of our City Churches filled to overflowing on any single day. And never before was there the same unanimity of thought and of feeling expressed from our pulpits as on yesterday. In nearly every case, all other topics than the great one which absorbs the attention of all, were laid aside. How to crush out rebellion, and perpetuate our Government were the only themes, and to their elucidation the Divine aid was supplicated from every pulpit in the City. And, with a view to furnishing our readers with an idea of the peculiar character of the services, we append brief notices of what was done in a large number of the principal Churches and Synagogues in the City.

DR. ADAMS' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON-SQUARE.

REPENTANCE FOR NATIONAL SINS.

This Church was densely crowded yesterday morning, and the congregation manifested the deepest interest in the service and exercises of the day. After an appropriate prayer Dr. ADAMS delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon, taking his text from the 26th chap. of Isaiah:

"Yea, in the way of Thy judgments, O Lord, have we waited for Thee; the desire of our soul is to Thy name and to the remembrance of Thee. With my soul have I desired Thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me will I seek Thee early, for when Thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." And alsofrom the13th chap. of St. Luke: "And Jesus answering, said unto them, Suppose you that those Galilleeans were sinners over all Galilleeans, because they suffered such things. I tell you nay, but except you repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

The reverend gentlemen commenced by observing that sin was always the object of God's displeasure, and that displeasure would surely be manifested in retributive adjudications, and judgments of our Lord, in order to teach righteousness to the human race. We had read of the Apostate Angels, and of Lucifer and his host. Yet it is only in the developments of our own race, the life of the human species, that we were sure to learn all the truths appertaining to the complete working of the Divine Judgment. There were certain classes of sins that were sure to bring their own retribution in this life—intemperance, sensual indulgence, excess of appetite, &c.—entailed their own natural consequences and retributions; but there were other sins besides those, the judgments of which referred to another life. As to a Nation, the punishment was different. A Nation could not be judged and sentenced and punished at the Judgment Day; men were judged not as families nor as States, nor as organizations of any kind, but as individuals. With Nations it was something more. They have an organic life longer than that of a single individual who represents them or who belongs to them. Pharoah dies, yet Egypt continues, and Persia has an existence although Darius and Cyrus are dead. Now, national acts were those which were performed by a nation's organ or representative, as well as those which were performed by the great majority of the people, and we have instances in the Scripture where a nation was made to suffer for the acts of its former King, or the sinful conduct of its people. After showing the distinction between the judgment on an individual and God's judgment on a nation, the reverend gentleman remarked that the life of a nation was long, and a brief space of it only transpired under our personal observation; we witness but one act in the drama, and the nation may be punished long after we have gone to our account. A nation is not destroyed in an instant, as a felon beheaded by one stroke of the hatchet; it may be in a thousand years that the judgment of God descends upon her, and she is punished for her sins in a revolution, an invasion, &c. We have only to look at ancient and modern history for an exemplification of that. There is but one power that destroys a nation, and that is sin; and we could easily see the difference in the condition of nations which practiced righteousness and those which committed sinful acts. Look at the difference that existed between Christian Britain and Mahomedan Turkey. Britain had all the elements of secular prosperity, strength, salubrity, security of life and commerce, and also enterprise and energy, whilst Turkey remined still. This was a subject that might be elaborated upon, throughout all the annals of the world, and the same deduction drawn. We have numerous works on Political Economy, but they might all be condensed into the simple word "Sin," which was one of the most ruinous, wasteful and extravagant causes of a nation's downfall. Dr. ADAMS then referred to the several sins which debased a nation and its people—luxury, longing for wealth, extravagance, &c.—and traced the downfall of nations to these causes. As "a nation sews so she would reap" was a true saying, and applicable to all the instances we read of in history. The reverend gentleman here eloquently expatiated upon the necessity of caution in interpreting the judgments of God, and in this connection referred to several portions of the Scriptures to show the danger of doing so. He then alluded to our country, and the causes of the present lamentable state of affairs; and speaking of the sinfulness of the age, he said we could not call the United States an idolatrous country because a certain number of our Chinese population practiced idolatry; but the Chinese we would christen by that name, because idolatry was a prevalent custom in their country. Alluding to the sin of Slavery, Dr. ADAMS said that even if this was removed, yet we would not be without a great sin, and that was antagonism to God. It was not the cotton plant that made a nation, or accumulating wealth either. The prosperity of a nation did not consist in its form of government or the wisdom of its laws—it was in its repentance, and the renewing of the human will to keep the laws of our Divine Master. Where was the power short of that which is Divine, and which only a merciful God can exercise, that can work such a change in human nature as will be the basis of a happy, prosperous, and permanent social organization? At the present time he considered there was a deep meaning in the words of the text—"Unless you repent, ye shall all likewise perish." He hoped they would all repent, and teach their children to obey God's commandments. It was the only salvation for the country, and he impressed it upon them that sin was our worst enemy, and should be crushed.

After a lengthened and eloquent appeal to the congregation to be unceasing in their prayers to our Lord to avert the calamity of civil war, and to obey His commandments and walk in His ways, the reverend doctor concluded by assuring the congregation that God would never forsake us if we only approached Him with a repentent and meek spirit.

DR. HAWKS' DISCOURSE.

REPENT.

The attendance at Calvary Church yesterday was good, but not numerous. Dr. HAWKS selected for his text the 14th verse of the 8th chapter of 2d Chronicles: "If my people which are called by my name shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn themselves from their wicked ways; then will I hear from Heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal the land." The reverend gentleman commenced by characterizing the occasion as a special, solemn and National act of public humiliation, designed to obtain relief from sorrows and calamities which could not have befallen us without the Divine will. He exhorted his hearers to metaphorically put off their shoes from their feet, as the act was one which must affect their well-being to all eternity. All National acts necessarily included individual ones. The Bible afforded many cases by illustration. Our first duty on the occasion was rigid self-examination. About eight months ago we had met for precisely such a work as that of to-day. Since then, many and more grievous calamities had befallen us. Let each of us ask himself: "How many sins since then are still dominant over me at this second day of humiliation?" Are pride, luxury, drunkenness, gambling, Sabbath-breaking, abstinence from the house of God as prevalent among us? Is He any more in our thoughts? Have we watched and prayed? Let us question our consciences. If we have neglected these things, let us attend to them now in our closets. We deserve damnation, the best of us. Confession was a distinct Christian duty—also contrition; but the latter must be accompanied by Faith, which made all the difference between the contrition of Peter and of Judas. Let us come to God with faith in our hearts, that He will hear us, specially recognizing that all chastisements come from His hand. Until we recognized this, we should be astray. The practical end, therefore, of the fast, was to induce holier lives and a truer recognition of the Almighty. If we were all Christians in this land, there would be no need of them. The Doctor concluded by exhorting his hearers to go to their closets and pray.

DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. CHEEVER.

OUR NATIONAL SINS—THE JUDGMENTS OF GOD ON ACCOUNT OF THEM—AND THE WAY OF REPENTANCE AND DELIVERANCE.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, preached in the evening. His text was the 58th chapter of Isaiah, and 6th verse: "Is it such a fast that I have chosen?" &c. "Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye brake every yoke?"

The Doctor treated the subject in three parts: First, our National sins, especially the great sin of Slavery; second, the judgments of God on account of it; and third, the duty and the way of repentance and deliverance.

He discussed only the first two divisions of his subject, reserving the third for his Sabbath evening discourse. We give only the chief points of the sermon.

He said: "The Word, the Grace, the Providence, the judgment, the mercy and forbearance of God, are all combined in the application of this text. There are transits of heavenly bodies, combinations, occultations, vast periodical phenomena, occurring only in thousands of years, but when they come, the orbs are the same, their relative positions the same as a thousand years ago, the conclusions from them the same, and the predictions as to the future, founded on the increased knowledge of God's government of the material universe; but, as to our relative position as a nation at this hour, in comparison with that of the Jews near three thousand years ago, the juncture, the crisis, between our depravity and God's government, forbearance, retributive methods and agencies, the measure and similarity of our iniquities and those in the Jewish record, our position in the path we are cutting across the moral ecliptic, the angle at which, in our conduct and destiny, we make our transit across God's word, providence, disciplinary methods—all, in every part, is such, is so exactly a repetition of what took place when God's word was just being revealed, that we seem to hear, indeed we do hear God speaking to us exactly as to them, and we see God looking on us exactly as on them, and texts come to us as mathematically and morally designed for us, and clinging to us as to them; and we may almost say, in tracing what followed this juncture in their case, that we know exactly the next step of God in regard to ourselves. The intervening ages disappear as where the joints or slides of a telescope are shut together, and we find ourselves in God's presence, face to face, as if we were the very first Nation in the human family to whom God spake. To-day God speaks on the occasion of this National Fast, as never before in all history, and speaks through the consequences and to the consciousness of our great National crime and guilt, and calls us to repentance. The text is so striking, so imperative upon us, so positive and special in its warrant of arrest, that it seems the only message that God allows his interpreters to-day to take. I have felt as though ten thousand sermons must spring inevitably and spontaneously to-day from this text. And, yet, it may be the text that nearly all, by an instinctive or judicial perversity will avoid, even as all direct reference to our National sin, that is the cause of the war, and so of the Fast Day, has been avoided in the National and State proclamations.

Our National sins are many, composed, however, in most cases of the sinful habits of individuals, multitudinous and systematized, so that they may be regarded as National habits. But nothing in our Government and original Constitution or conduct can be regarded as a National sin, of which we do not ourselves take the responsibility, and continue the performance. For example, in Judea, "the Prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it so; and what will ye do in the end thereof? I will stretch out my hand upon the inhabitants of the land, saith the Lord, for, from the least of them even unto the greatest of them, every one is given to covetousness; and from the prophet even unto the priest, every one dealeth falsely. She is wholly oppression in the midst of her." The particular form and operation of their covetousness is signalized. All things considered, a very great sin at the present time, an aggravation of the one prominent crime of our nation, is the refusal to acknowledge that iniquity, not merely the refusal to repent of it but even to acknowledge it. In the proclamation calling for a fast, *there is no mention of it.* We have the extraordinary phenomenon of a National, State and City proclamation of fasting and prayer, beneath the judgment of God, in a civil war produced by Slavery, calling the people to repentance on account of their sins, in which proclamations there does not occur an allusion to that great comprehensive, outstanding iniquity of our nation, which all know to be the cause of our present distress, and in consequence of which the remonstrances and rebukes of many nations, and the conscience of all mankind are against us; there is not one word or hint by which it could be imagined that there is such an entity as a slave in the whole country, much less a mass of four millions, held in the most atrocious Slavery the world ever saw. And yet this Slavery, this system and act of huge and impious oppression and sin, sanctioned and maintained by us as a Government and people, has brought the wrath of God upon us in this war.

Three grand providential forms of calamities, masses and concentrations of evil, are catalogued especially and grouped together under the style and title of "judgments," as direct inflictions of the wrath for particular sins. and WAR is the chief of those judgments. My four sore judgments, God describes them in Ezekiel 14:21, the sword, famine, noisome blasts and pestilence: "When the land sinneth against me by trespassing grievously, then will I stretch out mine hand upon it." Now, the great sin of our Nation, as of theirs, at this juncture, and *the* sin of which we are reaping the bitter fruits, as they that sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, is this same iniquity of covetousness, nationalized in the form of Slavery—a covetousness which is the combination of avarice, injustice and cruelty systematized against millions of human beings. And the great aggravation of this sin, and that which renders it fatal is the refusal to repent of it and remove it, and render justice to the victims of it. This was the case with the Jews even when God by a direct decree gave them over to the sword, the pestilence and the famine. In consequence of the consummation of their sins in the establishment of Slavery, they added to their sins the denial of God's indictment. They would not acknowledge the very crime that God himself charged upon them. The prophets of the Lord and the princes and elders were furious against Jeremiah, simply because he delivered God's own message, predicting God's vengeance if they continued in their sins. And even when the predictions of the great prophet were fulfilled, and desolated Judah beheld him sitting in sackcloth and anguish amidst the very ruins of Jerusalem, still the prophets and the people denied the indictment and suggested other reasons than the true one for the judgments under which they were destroyed. We have, in their case, an awful, solemn and instructive light by which we read the meaning of the Divine dealings with ourselves at this time, that the one sin, the inquity of government and people, on account of which God brought the Judgment of a desolating war upon them, was the very sin which we ourselves have carried to so terrible an extreme—the sin of Slavery. The record is as lightning, and the pen of fire has burned through the interspace of ages, and is now tracing the same sentence on ourselves. Churches as well as Government, we are a great concentrated political and ecclesiastical ostrich, hiding our heads from the sunlight, while our naked guilt is exciting the wonder, the contempt, the indignation of the whole world. Our teachers gravely tell us that God is angry with us on account of our atheism, our Sabbath-breaking, our profaneness, our intemperance, and, in fine, every one of the sins that have characterized all the generations of mankind in nations down from Adam, save only *the one glaring sin so peculiar to us as a nation.* * * * Nearly all nations on the earth have danced, chewed tobacco, drank ardent spirits, forgetting God in many ways, and profaned his ordinances and his Sabbaths, but we have no proof that God ever judged a nation with a desolating war or rebellion growing out of any one of these sins, or any sin that characterizes us, except it be oppression—our making merchandise of men. "Go to now, ye rich men," &c.—James v., 1—4, and Jeremiah xxxiv., 17. Now these passages are so terribly applicable to us, that nothing in the history of the whole world is more remarkable. If God had blown a trumpet twenty-five hundred years ago, so that the Universe could hear it, and had sounded out the name and description of our country, and our country's sin, the delineation and the fastening of it could not have been more accurate and absolute.

REV. DR. HITCHCOCK'S CHURCH, FIFTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

NO COMPROMISE—THE REBELLION TO BE CRUSHED OUT.

This Church was crowded yesterday to its utmost capacity. The Reverend gentleman's text was taken from Hebrews, 12th chap., 1st verse: "The sin which does so beset us." He said that man in his individual capacity generally has one besetting sin which stamps his character, although it does not fix its brand upon his brow; and so it is with nations, which pay the penalty therefor. As an instance, he quoted France, which paid the penalty of her persecution of the Hugenots, by the withdrawal of their industry from their fatherland. The circumstances of assembling to-day were well known to every one. A gigantic array of rebels had assembled to dismember the Union, and should we ever submit to their demands, no treaty of peace could ever suppress the inevitable breaking out of the smoldering flame engendered by the rancor of the present contest. The great and only permanent remedy must be the crushing out forever this unholy rebellion.

In the [illegible] of twenty millions of men at the North, who are sympathized with by a large number of Union men at the South; for it was no use to inquire whether or not the present state of things was brought about by the importunate intermeddlings of Northern Abolitionists or the work of disappointed Southern politicians; as Mr. Seymour, the Vice-President of the secedin' Confederacy declared only a few months ago; for the thousands of miles of fertile country is now devastated by war; thousands of brave hearts now engaged in the struggle will cease to breathe, leaving widows and orphans to mourn their loss. Incalculable treasure and the business and industry of the country will be swallowed up in the struggle, but we have nothing left to hope for, but in completely conquering the South.

The preacher said that nations are sometimes punished—even to their extinction—for their crimes; but often they appear but hardly more than chastened for their good. Now is the time for us to bend our heads for each and every offence which has occurred in our national career. The nation must reckon with itself in respect to its inmost life, and visions ought to be entertained of a nobler future, that should be more spiritual and Christian-; special offences were not largely dwelt upon, but the general spirit of our American civilization was arraigned.

He said that materialism was the life of American nationality, and that emigration from all parts of the world had impelled us to gross and rampant materialism. The insane passion for gain, and the dread of poverty, was never so great as now. The maxim which seems to prevail most is "by all means get money, honestly if you can, dishonestly if you must." We are a nation of lawless Nimrods—no; Titans rather; for we subdue the earth, and storm the heavens. The madness for material development makes cotton for its king South; and corn for its king at the North. A madness for material power makes men seek office; not for honor; but for pelf. In short, the grand characteristic of our American civilization is, in one word, materialism.

The reverend gentleman, in a slight historic survey, described the spiritual civilization of the middle ages, and contrasted it with the material civilization of modern times. He began with LUTHER'S Reformation, and showed that it gave wealth and power to the Protestant nations of the earth; and America was shown to be the most Protestant and materialistic of all. This was illustrated at some length in a learned and eloquent manner.

The organist detained the congregation by playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," "Hail Columbia," and "Vive la America."

DR. BELLOWS AND DR. OSGOOD AT ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

RISE, PROGRESS AND END OF THE REBELLION.

Rarely has Dr. BELLOWS' Church presented a more impressive scene than during the Fast Day services yesterday morning. Promptly every seat was filled, and many, who could not even procure the poor privilege of a chair in the aisle or lobby, were compelled to go away disappointed. Although the exercises occupied over two hours and a half—consisting of the customary singing, prayers and reading of the Scriptures, together with addresses by Dr. BELLOWS and Dr. OSGOOD—the greater portion of the audience evinced the most patient attention. The excellent music of the choir, together with the unusually fine congregational singing, contributed much to the effectiveness of the service.

Dr. BELLOWS' address was devoted to a searching analysis of the rise, condition and prospects of the rebellion, and the results likely to grow out of it; and was a production more worthy of the *verbatim* pencil of the stenographer than of the summarizing pen of the paragraphist. But, as nearly a page of the TIMES would be required to give it entire, we must be contented with a glance at the leading points. After sketching the unexpected success of the rebels, he declared that they had exhausted the strength of their loins before we have lifted the little finger of ourmight. Their success was in reality due to their own weakness—to the impunity with which they had been permitted to attack us, their superiors in every way. We were confident in our own strength that they never would dare attack us; we were naturally repugnan to war, because we had more interests at stake than they. Like all happy and prosperous people, we were willing to sacrince all that we could to avert the dangers of war. But these were the very reasons why, when war was forced upon us by the South in their spite, and in their folly, we were so much the better able to meet it. Being a war entirely of principle with us, it would bring out the very best soldiers—those who fought for principle. True, we had a great deal to unlearn to become good soldiers—much of our democracy to sacrince. The weaknesses of peace become the sinews of war. We must temporarily sacrince some of our liberties for the public good. The maxim of peace, "that Government is best which governs least," is reversed. Power must be centralized for the time being, and the republican peace policy of decentralization be temporarily abandoned. During the transition from the one system to the other, the Government was liable to misrepresentation and to be charged with weakness. He, himself, believed, six weeks ago, that there was little encouragement to be expected from the Government. He did not appreciate—as no one could, not intimately connected with them—the fearful difficulties that had to be overcome. The traitors within, as well as foes without; the resusciiation of National power, purposely crippled by traitors in the Government; the vast extent of territory composed in this, the greatest of modern campaigns; the difficulty of immediately organizing a *corps d'armee* from a peaceful people—in short, difficulties to contend with, Protean in shape, gigantic in form, which required time to treat them successfully. Then there was the impatience of the North, conscious of its strength, but not appreciating the fact that time was required, urging on the Government; divisions in our midst had to be prevented, and all the time the Government labored under the difficulty of being obliged to fight, under the Constitution and laws, those who set all Constitutions and laws at defiance. The fact was that the Government had acted with an efficiency and patriotism that should command the gratitude of the nation We could not be always prepared for civil war—we could not copy the competitions of Cherbourg and Portsmouth, of Dover and Calais. The Government must rely upon having the support of the people in a war like this. Even military education and practice were subordinate to this great disposition of the public mind to sustain the Government and laws. This was eminently a volunteer movement. Now that we appreciated the necessity, we met the erisis like men. The civilian element of the Army was one of its best characteristics. The men who directed affairs combined the qualifications of the soldier and the citizen. Under this head he included Capts. Dupont, Davis, Rogers and Porter, of the Navy; Gens. McClellan, Banks, Dix, Fremont, Meigs, Siegel, Rosecrans and others, of the Army, who, besides military knowledge, combined experience in civil life. He took occasion to praise the vigorous action of the Government as seen with his own eyes. To the emancipation question he devoted much attention. He deemed that it would be neither constitutional or right, or for the interests of the country or of the slave to declare immediate emancipation, but admitted that such an alternative might be forced upon us. He appealed most earnestly, however, to the American people to guard sacredly the Constitution, and transgress not one iota of its provisions without the dictates of stern necessity. If the Constitution is found defective, let us treat it as a mother would her deformed child, hoping for its amendment, but not killing it entirely, in despair. Already the war had proved the independence of England and the North of King Cotton. New sources of supply and new substitutes were rendering the blockade less onerous. At the same time, the industry of the South was stimulated, the dignity of labor was better appreciated there, white labor was elevated, and thus the chains of the slave were loosened. Northern emigration was proceeding southward with the Army—much of it to remain after the war, and thus in a legal and constitutional way would Slavery be gradually displaced, and the great charter of our liberties remain unimpaired.

Dr. OSGOOD followed in a brief address, full of patriotic fire. He discouraged revolution, but urged the sustenance of the Constitution, the Union and the laws, at the expense of all, but honor. He deplored any attempt at premature emancipation; but at the same time said that if the course of the South should force such a policy upon us, he would approve of general emancipation. (Subdued applause.) Above all things, he charged his hearers with due charity for their erring brethren, and, while not abating one jot of effort to punish their transgressions, to yet remember to temper justice with mercy.

The exercises commenced at 11 o'clock, and terminated at 1¾.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE WAR MUST BE VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.

Yesterday morning, the Rev. I. S. KALLOCH preached a sermon in the above church appropriate to the National fast. He took for his text the fifth verse, eighty-third chapter of Psalms: "They are confederated against thee." The reverend gentleman said that we had listened to the rumors of war in foreign nations with the proud security of peace in our own blessed land. We had now awoke from that sweet dream to the untold horrors of fratricidal war. There are many who regret the result of the last Presidential election, because if the result had been different we should have been saved from this war. Is peace so great that it is to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? No! In the language of PATRICK HENRY, "Give me liberty or give me death." We are willing to give the rebels all the rights that we enjoy under the Constitution, but no more. Our flag, the symbol of our prosperity, the guardian of our property, the protector of our lives, the shielder of our honor, we will guard from being sullied, and if need be, will shed our last drop of blood in its defence.

The speaker then went on to say that we must have calm patience, and protect the wives and children of our volunteers. We must expect a long struggle, and we must be prepared for it. Hearts of oak are as necessary in the counting-room as on the field of battle. Cowards and fools alone are for peace. As the pulse beats on Broadway, so it beats on the banks of the Potomac. If it beats healthy and strong here, the more impetuous will be the charge of our troops. If we should again meet with a reverse, and the insurgents should take possession of the Capital, there is not a young man that would not shoulder a musket and march to the defence of our glorious country.

In conclusion, the reverend gentleman exhorted all to pray, as he was afraid that the sanctuary was not visited frequently enough.

A collection was then made for the relief of the wives and families of our volunteers. After which, the whole congregation joined in singing the patriotic song—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. WESTON.

GOVERNMENT A DIVINE ORDINANCE, AND AS SUCH TO BE UPHELD.

The Baptist church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, was most densely and uncomfortably crowded yesterday afternoon—every possible standing, sitting or seeing spot being occupied. Owing to a mistake in the hour of service, as announced, a delay of half an hour took place, which was improved by an improvised prayer meeting, in which Rev. Mr. SOMMERS and others took part. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. WESTON, who had been unanimously selected by the Conference of Pastors, and who took his text from 1 Kings, chap. viii., verse 57: "The Lord our God be with us, as he was with our fathers; let him not leave us, nor forsake us." The sermon was a finished and didactic discourse. He claimed that patriotism was a Christian virtue, implanted in the hearts of man by the Divine hand. No nation on earth had so glorious a history as our own, and none the promise of so glorious a future, but if we were to stifle patriotism, our name as a nation would rot, and we would, instead of a blessing, leave a curse to those whom we have robbed of that fair heritage. Our Government has a building designed of God, and could we stand supine when men were ruthlessly attempting to subvert it? There were even now blind Sampsons in our midst, feeling about for the pillars, that they might tear them from their places, and involve the whole fabric in one common ruin. It was, therefore, our duty to pray for our Government, and our country which God had given us. It should be impressed upon every heart that Government was an ordinance of God, and that in yielding obedience to it, we were yielding to God's voice, and that alone would be worth to us all the war could cost. But if we felt that war depended on human sufferance, its ruin was certain, and it must perish as surely as that everything human perishes. Government was made for the people, and woe to that man who attempted to divert it from the people. It could not be entertained that God, who had desired all things for man's good, should have left this to men to establish for themselves, only to be subject to human caprices and changes. Divine Providence always was on the side of established Governments, and when a man goes forth to fight for his Government, he fights for a divine and not a human organization. Our Government overflows with blessings to all under it. It watches over fathers, sons and brothers. Its glorious flag floats in every port to protect those who live under it, and its shield is more potential than that of Rome in her most glorious days, and in fact we have best known that we had a Government by its blessings. The destruction of this Confederacy was sought for by some because they thought more money could be made by its destruction; and those who so thought, had emblazoned on their banner, "Cotton is King." Even some men were to be found at the North who could coolly calculate the value of our Government and say, "Let the South go—we can make more money without her." The South says that we at the North are fighting for a sentiment, while they were fighting for their homes and firesides—and, therefore, they must prevail. He admitted the proposition, but denied the inference. The speaker proceeded to draw a comparison between the evils attendant upon the conditions of war and peace, and contended that those of peace, though less sensibly felt, were the most dangerous and insidious. This war had aroused the spirits of all patriots; it had abolished all distinctions of politics and ties of party. Nor were the disasters which had thus far attended our arms a cause for the abatement of hope, and he instanced the history of Benjamin and Judah, where the latter, after twice encountering defeat at the hands of Benjamin, having been commanded by the Lord to go forth and meet him, went forth a third time to God, and asked if it was his will they should go out again; and again they were ordered to go forth, but on this occasion with the promise of the Lord, "Be sure on that day I, even I, will be with you;" and in that contest Judah triumphed. So it would be with us, if we remembered our God, and put our trust in his Divine mercy and power. The speaker closed with an earnest exhortation to prayer, so that this day should be an era in the Nation's history, of a whole people coming to God in penitence for the past and hope for the future.

The exercises were closed with prayer, by Rev. Dr. DOWLING and singing the Doxology.

DISCOURSE BY REV. H. J. FOX.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR—FUTURE SUCCESS CERTAIN.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, was well filled yesterday morning, to listen to the sermon as announced to be preached by Rev. H. J. Fox, Principal of the Ashland Hall School, near Fishkill.

The text was taken from Proverbs, chap. xxi., verse 31—"The horse is prepared against the day of battle; but safety is in the Lord." The reverend speaker commenced by depicting the country as it was a few months since, when thirty-three States were living in harmony under one Government, the most beneficent on earth—and proceeded to contrast it with its present condition, with hostile armies in the field engaged in deadly strife. He alluded to the defeats sustained by our arms thus far, and, while he considered them causes for grief, he saw in them nothing to crush the brightest hopes for the future, or for our final success—invoking all to join in earnest supplication to God to withdraw the dark clouds now hanging over us, and avert a continuance of the strife in which we were engaged.

Alluding to, and quoting from the proclamations of the President, Governor MORGAN, and Mayor WOOD, he proceeded to dwell upon the calamities which were now upon us, and which he classed as personal and national. Of the latter he named earthquakes, destroying fair cities and thousands of inhabitants in an instant; of tempests strewing their shores with wrecks; conflagrations sweeping over cities, and swallowing up millions of property in an hour; but the three great national calamities are famine, pestilence, and the sword. The first by God's providence, had never visited us as a nation, but he alluded touchingly to the dreadful sufferings of other nations, who had been desolated by it. Pestilence had raged throughout the land, and in alluding to the terrible scenes enacted at Norfolk and New-Orleans during the pestilence of the malignant fever, and the scores and hundreds of Northern men and women who nobly risked their own lives to succor the sick and afflicted there, he asked what had been their reward? They had been repaid by the imprisonment in filthy places, of our officers and men, and even of the self-denying surgeons who volunteered to stay by their wounded comrades.

As to war, that he considered one of the direst calamities that could befall a nation, but worse than all was civil war, and he dwelt at length upon the terrible consequences—the inevitable followers in its train—paralyzing the energies of the people, destroying commeree, disarranging finances, and completely subverting all the intentions of Government. Its cost was incalculable, and he instanced England and France as paying enormous sums for the support of peace establishments, but as to the war now raging, if it should cost a thousand millions, he urged that it should be spent promptly and cheerfully, and end the war as promptly.

He deprecated civil war as the greatest of all calamities, and instanced the wars of the White and Red Rose factions in England—as also Mexico, which from internal strifes had become a bye-word and reproach among the nations of the earth. He urged further that this civil war now raging might eventuate in an entire change in the sentiments of the people, and he had no doubt that the commander who should, during its continuance, achieve the most brilliant successes, would be the "coming man."

He justified the war as one for the prevention of greater evils. It was better that millions should die in defence of Government, than that Government should be involved in anarchy, misery and opprobrium. Better submit to any amount of expenditure, mortgage our entire revenues for fifty or an hundred years, than to bequeath such a legacy to our children, leaving them to grovel in the ashes of our country's ruin. Far better, at any expense of money or sacrifice of life, to leave to others the blessings which we have enjoyed, untainted. He dwelt upon the special instances of the Providential care with which our nation had been cared for, and besought all to trust in God. It was our duty to make every possible preparation for the war, and trust in God for the success of our arms; but simply to trust in God, and make no preparations, would be a natural folly, and he quoted the remark of NAPOLEON, that "Providence favored that side which had the heaviest artillery," urging the duty which the war had imposed on us, of providing the artillery. He alluded to our immense resources, unequaled by those of any nation on earth, and asked if it was possible that 20,000,000 of people, with property worth sixteen thousand millions, and with the right on their side, could be made to yield to 9,000,000 of people, with only four thousand millions of property, and engaged in a rebellion against the best and most beneficent Government on earth. With us there was no diminution of money. It was coming to us from every quarter, and California was yet ours, pouring its golden streams continuously at our feet. As yet there was no disposition to withhold money, but those who contributed it would see that it was fairly and honestly expended, and that the men who were fighting the battles of the country were properly clothed, fed and provided for. The speaker dwelt upon other topics having a bearing upon the war, in a fervent, earnest and patriotic strain, and in closing warned his hearers to cast aside the great besetting sin of our nation, covetuousness; and by repentance and trust in God, who, he felt, was on our side, our cause would surely triumph.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

PRAYER FOR THE NATION.

The day was observed at the Five Points House of Industry by a prayer-meeting in the Chapel in the afternoon, which was attended by all the children and employes of the Institution. Several visitors and gentlemen were also present as visitors, and were much interested by the singing of the children and the other exercises of the occasion.

THE BEDFORD M. E. CHURCH.

FORMER ASPECT OF THE WAR.

The Reverend gentleman took his text from the 18th Chapter of 2d Samuel, from the 9th to the 19th verses, both inclusive. After some preliminary observations explanatory of the text, he drew a parallel between the rebellion of Absalom, the son of King David, and the present rebellion, instigated by the sons of King Cotton. "The wretched conspiracy," said the speaker, "which was instigated by that rebel son of David, has perhaps no parallel in the whole history of the world, save in this equally shameless and causeless rebellion instituted by the sons of the South. The rebel Absalom, we are told in the context, must needs begin his nefarious scheme of plotting to overthrow his father's kingdom by sending out spies through all the tribes of Israel; and we find a striking coincidence in the fact that this work of rebellion was begun in the southern part of the King's dominions. What is there in the mild breezes of the "Sunny South" to inspire treachery and rebellion? Thanks be to Heaven, not every one who is native of a Southern clime is traitor to his home, his country and his God! From personal acquaintance, I know that throughout the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee there are some whose love of country is stronger than the ties of consanguinity, and holier than that for money or kindred. But nothing on earth or in Heaven is too holy to be sacrificed by a traitor. He who will plot treason against the land that gave him birth, and against the Government which from earliest infancy has protected him in his life, his liberty and his pursuit of happiness, is to be trusted *never.* He is a rebel all over, and would betray the mother that bore him and the God who gave him life. Traitors have existed in all ages of the world, but their nature is everywhere the same—wicked beyond comparison. In the infancy of this country, a BENEDICT ARNOLD sought to betray the cause he had espoused, but what shall we think of men who seek the entire overthrow of the best and most benign Government the world has ever seen? Wicked beyond measure, wholly depraved.

The Reverend speaker proceeded to show the obvious destiny of the American Republic, as gathered from Revelation, from the history of this and other nations, and from the circumstances which surround the present, and argued at some length that the will of the Almighty as to this nation, is, that it shall survive the present shock, and come forth purified as by fire, shining afterwards with a brighter and purer light, a beacon to warn other nations from the rocks on which she would have been wrecked, but for the Omnipotent hand of the Deity. That the Union would be preserved he had no doubt; a man who could doubt it must be without faith in God. From its birth, this nation had been watched over, guarded and led by the hand of God, and it was equally evident that this pillar of fire by night, and the cloud by day, would continue to guide us onward and upward, if we, as a nation and as individuals, turned from the error of our ways, and become truly penitent for our past personal and political transgressions. Under the benign influence of our Government, a higher and holier civilization had been opened up to the world, the arts and sciences had been advanced, the cause of humanity extended, Christianity deepened, and the liberty of speech and of the Press placed upon a sure foundation. Up to the breaking out of this rebellion, our Government stood on a level with the oldest, wisest and most enlightened Governments of Europe.

Our Ministers to the Courts of England and Continental Europe, were received with marked courtesy, and constantly treated with the highest consideration, and our flag was respected throughout the civilized world. The spirit of feudal despotism which still lingered in its fragments around the thrones of monarchs, was giving way before the genial influences of a more liberal governmental policy pursued by the young transatlantic Republic. The infant giant, by his self-extending and self-sustaining qualities, was rapidly infusing his own spirit and properties into the universal family of nations. While at the Pyramids of Egypt, a few months ago, said the speaker, I heard our National ballad, "Yankee Doodle," sung by a native of that clime, and upon my interrogating him as to what he knew about "Yankee Doodle," the singer informed me that he knew all about it; that it was a very fine country, the best in the world; that people picked up in the streets all the gold they wanted, and concluded by saying that he knew several who were born there, and they had persuaded him to emigrate thither. Throughout Egypt, Palestine and Turkey, where he had recently traveled, a more enlightened policy was being pursued. Protestantism was allowed throughout Europe (except poor Spain,) and to these improvements may be fairly attributed to the influence of the United States, and shall we, the speaker added, allow such a Government to go to destruction? God forbid!

The reverend gentleman stated that upon his return from the Holy Land a few months ago, when arrived at Paris, he determined to revisit England for the sole purpose of learning for himself the real feeling there relative to this war. He accordingly went, and spent some time there, mingling among all classes from the noble to the peasant, conversing and arguing constantly upon the all-absorbing topic of the American war. His sole object being to feel every man's pulse, and having done so, he came to the following conclusions, viz.: The English may be divided into five classes as regards the subject, and first, the noblemen or lords of the land are not in sympathy with the North, but are saying and doing everything they can against us. The Earl of Shaftesbury stated to him very explicitly that the policy of England was not to allow the existence of any overshadowing Government. They are jealous of our rising greatness, and are determined that England shall be the greatest nation on earth. "When you are 50,000,000 of people," said the Earl, "you will come over here and dictate to us, which contingency we must and will, if possible, avoid." The second class are the English Abolitionists, who oppose us because we will not make the abolition of Slavery an issue of this war. The Earl of Shaftsbury said to me: "If you will emancipate all the slaves, we will sympathize with you." The third class in England opposed to us—and a very powerful one they are—are the merchants in the large cities. They want the South to be the victors and cotton king. The fourth class are the editors, and there are some very mean men among them, especially connected with the London *Times* and *Herald.* One of them published an article to the effect that Gen. SIGEL had robbed the Bank of Springfield of $20,000. I went, with several friends, to the Editor to get him to correct the error, and, instead of listening to any explanation, he fell to abusing the whole body of Union officers, calling them thieves; laughed at and derided President LINCOLN, as weak and incompetent, and called the Cabinet fools and knaves. The fifth class is the great English heart. They are with us; but the masses in England are not well informed or powerful, and the result of my observation is, that from England we have nothing to hope and nothing to fear. [Great applause.]

DISCOURSE BY REV. ASA D. SMITH.

THE DEPENDENCE OF THE NATION UPON THE SOVEREIGN PLEASURE OF GOD.

The discourse delivered by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, pastor of the Presbyterian Church corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, was founded upon the text:

"Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down,